



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1732.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

To these we shall premise,

The LORDS Protests.

I. On the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

Die Martis, 7^o die Martij, 1731.

HE Order of the Day being read for the House to be put into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill, entitled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters,*

Proposed, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that the Number of Men specified in the said Bill do not exceed Twelve Thousand.

After long Debate, The Question was put, Whether such an Instruction should be given to the said Committee?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 27.

Not Content 38.

Dissentient'

1. Because so great a Number of Troops as is specified in this Bill was never before allow'd by Parliament in Time of settled Peace, and no Reason was given in Opposition to the Instruction, but what, we conceive, must equally hold good in all future Times: For when can we hope to see a Session of Parliament opened with more satisfactory Declarations, and stronger Assurances of Happiness and Security, than those contained in his Majesty's Most Gracious Speech from the Throne, on the first Day of this Session? His Majesty is therein pleased to declare, that his Expectations are fully answered; that the general Tranquillity of Europe is restored and estab-

lished; that the tedious Work is perfected and finished; that the Wounds, which have been long bleeding, are entirely healed; that the national Expence will be considerably lessened, and that the Nation shall reap the Fruits of his Endeavours. In such a Situation of Affairs, we conceive, that we could not act consistently with his Majesty's gracious Dispensation to his People, agreeably to the Honour of this House, nor with that Regard we must always have for the Liberties of our Fellow-Subjects, without endeavouring to reduce the Number of Troops specified in the Bill.

2. Because the settled State of Affairs at home, and the great Duty and Affection his Majesty's Subjects have shewn to him upon all Occasions, should, in our Opinion, be a full Answer to all Arguments that can be drawn to justify the keeping up so great a Number of Troops, from any Apprehensions of a Pretender to the Throne. For, if the present Circumstances of this Nation be compared with the Situation of Affairs after the Treaty of Ryswick, or that of Utrecht, these Kingdoms will be found infinitely more secure in that Particular.

In the first Period of Time, the late King James was living, who had an Irish Army in his Pay, in France; many of his old Servants and Soldiers were then alive, and active in England and Scotland; a potent Prince and Nation always supporting him, and ready, at any Time, to arm in his Cause. As to the second Period of Time, the Pretender was in the Neighbourhood of France, That French King who had maintain'd him and his Family, was still living, and the Protestant Succession had not then taken Place; yet in both these Points of Time, half the Number of Troops allow'd by the present Bill was not only thought, but, by Experience, found sufficient for our Security: How little Foundation

then

then does there seem to be for continuing such a Number of Forces at this Juncture, when the Pretender has been long removed beyond the Alps, and a Prince on the Throne of France, who seems more intent to make his own Dominions flourish by Trade, than, out of a restless Ambition, to disturb his Neighbours!

Sufficient Reasons may be drawn, from the present Disposition of Affairs, in that Kingdom, as well as those of Spain, to increase our Naval Force, but none, in our Opinion, for maintaining such an Army at Land. The present Royal Family is now (God be praised!) firmly seated on the Throne, and nothing can shake it, but an Administration which shall venture to depart from the Principles on which the Act of Settlement was founded. That Settlement was founded on Liberty, and, by the Nature of Things, must be coeval with Liberty.

3. Because it has hitherto been thought the Happiness of our Situation, as an Island, that we have not had the same Occasion for a Number of Troops, to defend us, as those on the Continent. To prevent the Inroads of their Neighbours, they have been oblig'd to keep up Standing Armies, which have generally been the Cause of the Loss of their Liberties, and always proved the sure Means of fixing their Chains upon them.

4. Because we are fully convinced, that his Majesty will reign the more firmly in the Hearts of all his People, the more he places his Confidence in them; and we conceive it to be an Indignity to him, to suggest, that he cannot now be secure on the Throne, without the Assistance of a greater standing Force, than even his Royal Father was contented with, in the Time of less Tranquillity. Altho' it seem'd to be the Tendency of some Arguments used against the Question, yet we can never be brought to believe, that this Nation is in Danger of being over-run by any foreign Force. Our Apprehensions are, that it can only be ruin'd and enslaved by a Standing Army at home; and we are justly jealous, from Experience of former Times, that the Crown itself, as well as the Liberties of the People, may be found, at length, to be at their Dil-posal.

Lastly, We refer to the four first Reasons, enter'd on our Journals Feb. 24, 1717. signed by many Lords of this House.

Boyle	Litchfield	Carteret
Suffolk	Exeter	Batburst
Foley	Craven	Gover
Bristol	Tadcaster	Tweedale
Maynard	Northampton	Strafford
Aylesford	Bridgewater	Winchelsea and
Yorke	Scarsdale	Nettingham

The four Reasons of the 24th of Feb. 1717. above referr'd to.

A 1. BEcause the Number of sixteen thousand three hundred forty, seven Men is declared necessary by this Bill. But it is not therein declared, nor are we able, any way, to satisfy ourselves, from whence that Necessity should arise, the Kingdom being now (God be praised!) in full Peace, without any just Apprehension either of Insurrections at home, or Invasions from abroad.

B 2. Because so numerous a Force is near double to what hath ever been allowed within this Kingdom, by Authority of Parliament, in Times of publick Tranquillity; and being, as we conceive, no ways necessary to support, may (we fear) endanger our Constitution, which hath never yet been entirely subverted, but by a Standing Army.

C 3. Because the Charge of keeping up so great a Force ought not unnecessarily to be laid on the Nation, already over-burthened with heavy Debts; and this Charge we conceive to be still more unnecessarily increas'd by the great Number of Officers now kept on the Establishment, in Time of Peace; a Number far greater (in Proportion to that Soldiery commanded by them) than hath ever yet been thought requisite in Times of actual War.

D 4. Because such a Number of Soldiers, dispers'd in Quarters throughout the Kingdom, may occasion great Hardships, and become very grievous to the People, and thereby cause, or increase, their Disaffection, and will, probably, ruin many of his Majesty's good Subjects, on whom they shall be quarter'd, and who have been already, by that Means, greatly impoverish'd.

E W. Ebor. Greenwich Litchfield Batburſt
Northampton Compton Harcourt P. Hereford
Strafford Poulet North & Grey Fr. Roffeſſ
Scarsdale Boyle Foley Weston
Fr. Ceftrienſ. Tadcaster Ilay Trevor
Bristol Bute Mansel Oxford
Gower Guildford Dartmouth Abingdon

F II. On the Bill for reviving the Duties on Salt, for the Term therein mentioned.

Die Mercurii, 29° die Martii, 1732.
THE Order of the Day being read for the House to be put into a Committee, upon the Bill, entitled, *An Act for reviving the Duties on Salt for the Term therin mention'd.*
Moved, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause to exempt all Salt used for manuring of Land from the Duties laid by the said Bill.

G After Debate,
The Question was put thereupon,
It was resolved in the Negative.
Dis-

Dissentient'

Because it has been found, by Experience, during the Time the Duties upon Salt were taken off, that great Improvements have been made, in several Parts of the Kingdom, by using Salt in manuring of Land; but, by the Revival of those Duties, without the Provision designed by the Instruction, there must be a total Stop put to all Improvements of that Nature; and we are convinced, that, within a few Years, the Lands of *England* might have been raised, by the Use of this Manure, more than double what this Tax will produce to the Government; and, we apprehend, this is a very improper Time to check the Industry of the People, and prevent their domestick Improvements, since, we fear, the national Wealth is not likely to be increased, at this Time by a foreign Commerce.

Scarsdale	Litchfield	Carteret
Strafford	Suffolk	Ker
Warrington	Coventry	Bristol
Gower	Masham	Tbanet
Batburſt	Bridgewater	Winchelsea &
Boyle	Northampton	Nottingham
Sbaſtbury	Tweedale	

Moved, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause to exempt from the Duties laid by this Bill, all home-made Salt used in victualling of Ships.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon,
And it was refolved in the Negative.

Dissentient'

1. Because the Duties to be laid by this Bill on all home-made Salt used in victualling of Ships, increases the Expence of the Royal Navy, and is a heavy Burthen upon the Trade and Navigation of the Kingdom, and will very sensibly affect the Merchants, already under great Difficulties, by Reason of the Decay of Trade, and the many grievous Losses they have sustained, and Hardships they have undergone, by Depredations, Seizures and Confiscations, too severely felt by most of the Traders of *Great-Britain*, and too publickly known to be doubted of.

2. Because this Duty upon our home-made Salt must occasion many of our Merchants to victual their Ships abroad, to the Diminution of the national Wealth, and to the great Detiment of the landed Interest of this Kingdom.

Abingdon	Sbaſtbury	Tweedale
Scarsdale	Litchfield	Carteret
Strafford	Suffolk	Ker
Warrington	Coventry	Bristol
Gower	Masham	Tbanet
Batburſt	Bridgewater	Winchelsea &
Boyle	Northampton	Nottingham

Moved, That it be an Instruction to the same Committee, that they do receive a Clause to restrain any Person, during the Time he shall be employed or concerned in the charging, collecting, levying, or managing any of the

Duties to be granted by the Bill, from being a returning Officer, or voting, or influencing any Elector to vote in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient'

A 1. Because the Officers employed in the Customs, in the Excise, in other Branches of the Revenues, and in other Posts of the publick Service, are already vastly numerous; they compose, in Effect, a second Standing Army, and are, perhaps, in some Respects, more dangerous than that Body of Men properly so called: The Influence which they have in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament has been too often felt to be denied; and we presume, that Examples are not hard to find, where the military Forces have been withdrawn to create the Appearance of a free Election, and the standing civil Forces of this Kind have been sent to take that Freedom away. Should we suffer this Invasion on the Freedom of Elections to continue, much more to increase, it will be easy, in our Opinion, to demonstrate, that one vital Principle of our present Constitution, and the Freedom of the *British* Government, must be lost, since the House of Commons might, indeed, afterwards be a Representative of an Administration, or of one single Minister, but could no longer be a true Representative of the People. We

B C D think ourselves therefore obliged to oppose the Growth of so great an Evil, upon every Occasion; and we apprehend, that every such Increase of Officers of the Revenue as this Bill imports, is, strictly, such an Occasion, and therefore we think the Instruction should have been agreed to, that we might not add to that Evil, which, we conceive, is already too great.

E 2. Because from the very Institution of Parliaments, at least, from the Time when they began to be composed and held in the Manner, and for all the Purposes, they now are, the principal Aim of the Enemies of publick Liberty has been to enable the Crown to govern without them, or to corrupt their Members, or to destroy the Freedom of their Elections. From the same Time we may date the constant

F G Care which has been taken, by the Friends of publick Liberty, to ward off those several Dangers: And the Laws which appear in our Statute Books, for regulating Elections for Members to serve in Parliament, as well as the Qualifications of the Electors and the Elected, are standing Monuments which shew how early those Dangers began; and the Opposition to them began as early. The Form of our Government, as it has been settled since the Revolution, leaves us no longer Room to apprehend the first of the Attempts mention'd. The Wisdom of this House has seemed, by rejecting the Pension Bill three Times successively,

sively, to think the Laws already in Force sufficient to prevent the second; but the third must, in our Opinion, be looked upon as a growing Danger, and to require extream Watchfulness against the Consequences of it, as long as the many heavy Taxes, and the present Management of the publick Revenues, keep up, in all Parts of the Nation, such an exorbitant Number of Receivers, Supervisors, Collectors, and other Tax-Gatherers, who are maintained by the People, but are solely directed by the Treasury. The State of Property, and the Nature of Tenures anciently, the real, as well as the pretended Prerogative, in Times more modern, gave to the Crown, among other Influences, a very great one in Election of Members to serve in Parliament. Thanks be to God, and to the Virtue of our Fore-fathers, this State of Property is altered, these Tenures are abolished, and these Prerogatives are either taken away or limited, defined or fixed, by Law; there will remain, therefore, no Means of destroying the Freedom of Elections, except those of Corruption, which, we hope, may be rendered ineffectual by the Law to which this House consented two Sessions ago, and to the intire Satisfaction of the whole Nation; unless the Dangers we apprehend should arise by establishing such Augmentations of the Number of Officers employed in the Revenue, without Restrictions to prevent them from being returning Officers, or voting, or influencing any Elector to vote in future Elections.

3. Because we apprehend, that if such Augmentations, without the asor said Caution, are suffered to be made, greater Danger will arise from this new Influence, to the Freedom of Elections, and, by Consequence, to the Constitution of our Government, than ever did arise when Prerogative was carried to the utmost Height; and the Influence of the Crown was the most severely felt and complained of. We apprehend, that this exorbitant Number of Officers may, one time or other, effect the Destruction of those Liberties, for the Preservation of which the Taxes were given, which these Officers are employed to collect. We apprehend, that, by consenting to the Increase of these Officers, without Restriction, we shall contribute to such an Influence as may prove more fatal to Liberty than those which were formerly acquired, because it will be the Effect of a Parliamentary Establishment, and will make its Way the more surely, by making it indirectly, secretly, and silently.

Scarsdale	Coventry	Gower
Bathurst	Twendale	Litchfield
Suffolk	Tbanet	Bridgewater
Northampton	Warrington	Ker
Bristol	Schaftsbury	Winchelsea &
Strafford	Malbam	Nottingham
Boyle	Carteret	

III. On the Act for reviving the Duties on Salt, for the Term therein mention'd.

Die Veneris, 31° Martij 1732.

HO D I E *tertia vice lecta est Billa, en-*
titled, An Act for reviving the Duties on
Salt, for the Term therein mentioned.

A After Debate,

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the Affirmative.
Differentient'

B 1. Because this Tax hath been found, by long Experience, to be most grievous to the Subject; for which Reason the Parliament, upon the Recommendation of his Majesty from the Throne, chose to repeal this, as the most oppressive Part of the Sinking Fund, for the Ease and Relief of the Subject. It may therefore seem very extraordinary, that in so short a Time, before the People have received much Benefit from it, in a Time of Peace, and without any Necessity (that appears to us) and when the Supply might be raised with less Charge and Inconvenience within the Year, we should have Recourse to a Tax too odious and oppressive to be continued, even for the Payment of the National Debt.

D 2. Because we have Reason to believe the Parliament would not have cut off such a Branch of the Sinking Fund (which has been esteemed so sacred and necessary) if it could have been thought, that it could ever have been applied to any other Use; and it may give Cause to apprehend, that the rest of the Sinking Fund may, by the same Means, and to the same Purposes, be occasionally diminished, till it is too low to satisfy the publick Creditors, and discharge the immense Debts of the Nation; which Opinion (if it should once prevail) would effectually destroy the Publick Credit, and involve the King and Kingdom in inextricable Difficulties.

E 3. Because this Tax, instead of being applied to the Payment of our Debts, occasions the Increase of them; and, instead of raising the Supply within the Year, which is always most eligible, even in Time of War, if it can be done, and which Method (if it had been taken at first and pursued) had left the Nation free and unincumbred to us and our Posterity; we now mortgage the Revenue, in Time of Peace, for a Term of Years, tho' but a short one; but what the People, notwithstanding, may apprehend will be continued and made a Precedent in all Supplies for the future; which Method of anticipating the Revenue must necessarily weaken the Government, by depriving it of the Means necessary for its Support, in Case of any sudden Emergency of War, or other publick Calamity; and, in Consequence, throw all the Weight of the publick Expence upon the landed Interest, which will pay dear for the

the Relief of one Shilling in the Pound only in this Year's Land-Tax.

4. Because it is liable to Frauds and great Deductions, which make the real Produce into the Exchequer little, tho' it rises much upon the People, and is a great Discouragement to the Fishery, a Burthen upon the Trade and Navigation of the Kingdom.

5. Because it is not only a great Burthen to the Land Estates, particularly to the Grazing Farms, but even a Prohibition to all Improvements of Land in those Parts where it is used in Manure.

6. Because as this Excise is proposed without any apparent Necessity or Convenience to the Publick, or any real Advantage (as is suggested) to the landed Interest, it must necessarily create a Jealousy in the People, that it is a Step and Introduction to a more general one; than which nothing can be more odious and dreaded; but *a standing Army!* that must necessarily attend the Execution of it.

7. Because *Scotland* being charged only with one Shilling *per Bushel* on Salt, which is not a third Part of the Duty, introduceth an Inequality in Trade, contrary to that which seems established by the Articles of the Union, and tends to the keeping up invidious Distinctions between the two Parts of the united Kingdom: It may justly be doubted if the Exemption from this Duty, at the Time of the Union, is a sufficient Reason for the like now, since the Duty was appropriated to the Debts of *England* contracted before, and is now revived for the current Service of this Year: Yet, under the Appearance of Favour, the People of *Scotland* will, at least, pay, in three Years, the full Sum of 2467*£l.* for the saving of the one Shilling in the Land-Tax in the current Year, amounting to less than 12000*£l.* So that *Scotland*, instead of being eased by this Bill, is doubly loaded and restrained in their Trade upon Account of this Distinction, and all the Bounties upon Exportation payable now there, by Law, are rendered precarious, and, consequently, this Tax should not, in our Opinions, have been imposed.

8. Because the Subjects are laid under grievous Penalties by this Bill, the incurring of which cannot, in many Cases, be prevented, notwithstanding the strictest Care; whereby the most Innocent may be subject to the Discretion and Mercy of the Commissioners and Officers of the Revenue, wherein the greatest Partiality may be exercised.

A 9. Because all Taxes which require a Multitude of Officers to be employed in collecting them, and which give thereby an Occasion and Pretence to quarter a Number of useless Subjects on the Labour and Industry of others, become so chargeable and oppressive, that they are hardly born in the most arbitrary Governments, and that they seem repugnant to the

B very Nature of a Government constituted like ours. The sole Expence of levying this Tax added to the Interest which must be paid for Loans made on the Credit of it, will appear, on a fair Calculation, sufficient to discharge, in a competent Number of Years, the Principal and Interest of the whole Sum for which the Supply is given. In point of good Husbandry, therefore, we think, that a Tax of

C this Nature should be rejected in any Country where *Reason* is not subdued by *Force*, and where *private Will* has not been yet received for *Law*. But in a limited Monarchy, like this of *Great-Britain*, where the Powers of the Constitution are divided and balanced, and yet the whole executive Power is intrusted to the Prince, we apprehend, that these frequent and great Augmentations of the Number of Officers appointed, directed, and paid by the Authority of the Crown, tho' employ'd in collecting and managing Revenues, which are no Part of the Revenue of the Crown, ought to be esteemed dangerous to publick Liberty, and, for that superior Reason, to be eternally avoided.

E	Bridgewater	Tweedale	Warrington
	Schaftsbury	Strafford	Litchfield
	Carteret	Northampton	Tadcaster
D	Batburst	Gower	Winchelsea &
	Coventry	Ker	Nottingham
	Bristol	Scarsdale	

114 A State of the NATIONAL DEBT, &c.

A State of the National Debt, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood the 31st of December 1730, and the 31st of December 1731. Together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund within that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before the 25th of December 1716, the said Fund has been apply'd.

	Amount of the national Debt up- on Dec. 31, 1730. l. s. d.	Encreas- ed be- tween the 31 st of Dec. 1730, and the 31 st of Decem- ber 1731. l.	Paid off within the said Time fallen in and the 31 st of Decem- ber 1731. l.	Amount of the national Debt up- on Dec. 31, 1731. l. s. d.
EXCHEQUER.				
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea Company.	1837533 9		fallen in and the 31 st of Decem- ber 1731. l.	1837033 9
Annuities for Lives, with Be- nefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contri- buted.	108100			108100
Annuities on two or three Lives, being the Sum re- maining after deducing what is fallen in by Deaths.	139399 8		fallen in and the 31 st of Decem- ber 1731. l.	134282 14 8 1/4
Annuities at 9 <i>l.</i> per Cent.	161108 6 3			161108 6 8
Annuities on Lottery 1710.	109290			109290
Annuities on the Plate Act 6 <i>Georgij primi.</i>	312000			312000
Annuities on the News and St. <i>Christopher's</i> Debentures, at 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent.	37821 5 1 1/4			37821 5 1 1/4
Exchequer Bills on the Victu- allers Act Anno 1726.	481800		400	481400
Ditto made out for Interest on old Bills exchanged.	2200			2200
Ditto for the Supply of the Year 1730.	510400		510400	
Annuities at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Cent. per Ann. for the Year 1731.			400000	400000
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.				
By two Acts of Parliament 9 <i>Will. Regis.</i> , and by two others 6 & 10 <i>Anne.</i>	3200000			3200000
BANK OF ENGLAND.				
On their original Fund, at 6 <i>l.</i> per Cent.	1600000			1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills <i>3 Georgij primi Regis.</i>	1500000			1500000
Purchased of the South-Sea Company.	4000000			4000000
Annuities at 4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. charged on the Duty on Coals since March 25, 1719.	1750000			1750000
Annuities charged on the Sur- plus of the Funds for Lot- tery 1714.	1250000			1250000
Annuities for Lottery 1731.		800000		800000
SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.				
On their Capital Stock and Annuities, per Act 9 <i>Geo- riji primi Regis.</i>	32302203 5 6 1/2		1000000	31302203 5 6 1/2
	49301855 6 1 1/2	1200000	1516416 13 4	2985438 12 9 1/2

Note, The Land-Tax and the Duties on Malt, being annual Grants, are not included in this Account, nor the 100000*l.* charged on the Civil List.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	Per Contra.	Cr.
Exchequer, Dr.			BY Money	
TO the Cash of			issued to-	
the Sinking			wards dis-	
Fund, on Dec. 30,			charging the	
1730, is			National	
To the Produce of			Debt be-	
the Sinking Fund			tween Dec.	
between Dec. 31,			31, 1730,	
1730, and Dec.			and Dec. 31,	
1731, viz.			1731, viz.	
On the Aggregate	628359 14 6		By paid the	
Fund.			South-Sea	
On the General	307014 6		Company in	
Fund.			Discharge of	
On the South-Sea	66685 14 6		so much of	1000000
Company Fund.			their Capital	
A Legacy be-			Stock in An-	
queathed towards			nuities.	
paying the Pub-	527 12			
llick Debt.				
	1002587 07 1 1/4		By Ballance on	
			the 31st of	364799 16 1/2
			Dec. 1731.	
				364799 16 1/2

The Speaker's Thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Gage, March 31, 1732. (See a Reprimand in the same Affair, p. 98.)

My Lord GAGE,

THE House have come to an unanimous Resolution, That the Thanks of the House be given to your Lordship, for the great Service you have done the Publick, in detecting the fraudulent Sale of certain forfeited Estates of James late Earl of Derwentwater, and of a forfeited Annuity issuing out of the same, which were vested in Commissioners and Trustees, to be sold for the publick Use.

And the Manner of your Lordship's making this Discovery has shewn your disinterested Regard to the publick Service, as the Effect of it may be greatly to the publick Benefit.

The applying the forfeited Estates to the Use of the Publick, being one of the principal Reasons for making it thereby impossible they should ever be given back to the unfortunate Families they once belonged to, the House of Commons could not, without Uneasiness, think of this pretended Sale, which has thrown into private Hands, no ways allied to the Estate, so large a Share of Profit due to the Publick, with a very low, and almost the bare Appearance only of a Consideration for one Part, and not so much as even that for another.

But your Lordship's seasonable Detection of this injurious Transaction will, very likely, produce Justice and Restitution to the Publick; and for this Service your Lordship is now receiving a Reward that, I can answer for your Lordship, you esteem the greatest and most

A honourable you can acquire, and which, my Lord, will not only remain with you, but will derive a lasting Honour to those who may come after you!

An Honour, my Lord! the House has always been most tender of in the Way, and for the Reason they confer it upon you; and, if I may use the Expression, is a Sort of Bounty they have ever been most fugal of granting. Few are the Instances of it, not that publick Services have not frequently been perform'd, but that the Thanks of the House of Commons are never given for publick Services, but what are the most eminent, such as that which your Lordship has lately done the State.

I am very conscious how imperfectly I have convey'd the Sense of the House to your Lordship; but the having no Time to prepare myself for it, must be my Excuse. I will only add,

That no one could with greater Pleasure obey the Order of the House, on this Occasion than I do, which is, to give your Lordship the Thanks of the House for your said Service to the Publick; and I do give your Lordship the Thanks of the House accordingly,

D His Lordship's Reply.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THIS sudden and unexpected Honour hath put me into so great a Confusion, that I never was more at a Loss for Words to express myself than now — All I can say, Sir, is to assure you and the House, that I had no other View in promoting this Enquiry, than to discharge the Trust my Country has reposed in me, by detecting (as far as I was able) a Fraud injurious to the Publick.

E And

And since the House has been pleased to distinguish my poor Service in a Manner so far beyond what it deserved, or I could have expected, their Approbation of my Behaviour in this particular Instance will, I hope, so influence my future Conduct in all others, as may convince them, that I shall make it my constant Endeavour to merit the Honour they have done me on this Occasion.

Free Briton, June 1. N^o 131.

The Practices of the Pretender and his Agents at Paris and Rome, with Relation to the Charitable Corporation.

THE late Management of the *Charitable Corporation* is the most unheard of Piece of Villainy. Even by the fatal S. S. Scheme, less Mischief was done in Proportion. In this *Corporation*, few Proprietors had any Thing to lose, but what they actually have lost; and when their *Cash* was quite exhausted, and their *Goods* embezzled, *Notes* and *Bonds* against them still subsisted; and what their wicked Agents had coin'd, the plunder'd Corporation stood oblig'd D

Amidst this horrid Scene of Distress, we have seen the Justice of the Nation exerted in the Relief of the Unhappy, and the Punishment of the Oppressors; for which End the Session of Parliament was continu'd by his Majesty beyond the usual Time. No Man had Indemnity but from apparent Innocence, whilst even a *Privy Counsellor* was made to answer for his Share in the Mismanagement. An honourable Person in the House of Commons, the chief F in the King's Service, early in the publick Enquiry, offer'd, that his Part in this Proceeding should be the *Test of the Sincerity and Integrity of his Life*, and desir'd every one to judge of him accordingly: But he would venture to affirm, that when this Matter should be search'd to the Bottom, it would be found, that the *Enemies*, and not the *Friends* of

the Government, were the deepest in the villainous Management.

We have not always been so happy as we are now, in a most just and gracious Prince. We cannot forget how the People and Parliament were A treated by most of the *Stuarts*. I must let you know, said Charles I. to the House of Commons, that I will not allow any of my Servants to be question'd among you.

Indeed it must be lamented, that in the present Instance, neither the B Justice of the King, the Enquiries of Parliament, or the Fidelity of his Majesty's Ministers could effectually procure the full Demands of Justice, or discover the whole Iniquity. The Plunderers and acting Managers had taken Refuge in other Countries: And the Books, the Papers and Effects of the Corporation were withdrawn, or secreted; so that the publick Enquiry was in a great Measure defeated.

E It fully appear'd from every Part of that Enquiry, that *John Thomson*, their *Warehouse-keeper*, had not only the largest Share in the Management, but the most perfect Knowledge of the whole Iniquity; and that from him a full Discovery might have been obtain'd. The Parliament invited both him and *Robinson*, the *Cashier*, by the most ample Encouragement, to make this Discovery; yet rather than do this, he chose to stand convicted as a *Felon*. (See p. 36.)

G It ever was notorious, that *Thomson* was a *Jacobite*: It became more so when he fled the Kingdom, and took Refuge in *France*; where he immediately sought and was receiv'd into the Protection of the most considerable *Jacobites*. *Lieut. Gen. Dillon*, and *Abbe Dun*, an *Irish Popish Ecclesiastick*, principal Ministers to the Pretender there, were his Patrons. And *Asterbury*, late *Bp. of Rochester*, who liv'd at open Variance with the *Irish Faction*, died with this publick Declaration, 'That *Robinson* and *Thomson* had

had plunder'd the Charitable Corporation for the Benefit of the Jacobites ; and tho' he wish'd his Friends and Party all Advantage and Success, yet, that he could not but abhor and detest so vile, so infamous a Practice to promote their Interest.'

David Avery, when he return'd from France, in Obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, inform'd them, 'That Thomson, as he had heard, had offer'd Money to the Pretender for his Protection, reported no less than 100,000l. but that the Pretender had refus'd this Offer, with the highest Indignation, declaring, he would never give his Protection to one who had betray'd and injur'd a People, whom he was pleas'd to call his loving Subjects.'

The next Account from France was, that Thomson was set out for Italy, and that he propos'd to see Rome itself. Was this consistent with the Declaration of the Pretender ? And does it not plainly appear, that, as he was so well receiv'd by the Pretender's Agents at Paris, they recommended him to the Pretender himself at Rome ? that he would not have deserted such cordial Friends at Paris and have gone to Rome, if he had been in earnest deny'd Protection, or had not been invited to as kind an Entertainment there ? and that he knew, that what the World were to be amus'd with, as to the Commitment of his Person, would be no more than fitting up an Apartment for his Lodgings in the Castle of St. Angelo ?

Just after his Arrival at Rome, the King received Advices from the best Authority, that the Pretender had dispatch'd a Courier to his Friends in France, acquainting them with the Arrival and Detainer of John Thomson at Rome. This was follow'd by a Letter from Mr. Arbuthnott, Banker at Paris, to his Brother in London :

and another to Sir Rob. Sutton, conveying a Letter from John Angelo Belloni, Banker at Rome, to a Committee of Parliament.

Arbuthnott's Letter to the Dr. his Brother, neither sign'd with his Name, nor written with his own Hand, is as follows.

Paris, May 21st, 1732.

Dear Brother, 10th,

This inclosed Pacquet I believe will surprize you. I had the Orders to get Thomson arrested, transmitted to me by you from Sir Robert Sutton, and I can't send the Execution of them a better Way than to address them to Sir Robert Sutton again. I suppose M. Belloni's Letter to the Committee will be deliver'd to them, or if the Committee is dissolved, you see the said Letter is address'd to him. I hope this Affair will be of Use to the Sufferers, and so to the Nation. My Intention at least is, that it should be so. I go in two Days to Bourbon ; my Son will convoy my Letters safe to me till I come back, which will be in about a Month or five Weeks. My Lord Waldegrave is at Compeigne ; so I could not communicate this to his Lordship without losing a Post. I came from Rouen here Yesternight, and the Post goes early away this Morning ; so I can only add my Love and Service to the Family, and that I am with great Affection,

Dear Brother, Yours.

To Dr. Arbuthnott.

Arbuthnott's Letter, to Sir Robert Sutton, still written in another Hand, and without a Name.

Sir,

I wrote you some Months agone about Messieurs Robinson and Thomson, to which I had no Answer. I was informed since, that Thomson designed to go to Italy, for I have known every Step he has made since you first recommended this Affair to me. I wrote to my Correspondent in Italy, to look narrowly after him, and, if it was

was possible, to get him arrested, in order to get an Information from himself of his Effects, and of his Gestion in the Charitable Corporation's Service. My Correspondent at Rome, M. *Jean Ange Belloni*, has got him arrested, and made Prisoner in the *Castle St. Angelo*, and has engaged him to make a full Discovery of his Effects, and a full Memorandum of his Gestion, as you'll see by this Letter from M. *Belloni* to the Committee, which I send you inclosed. M. *Belloni* hath sent me the said Information, and the Memoire, *with Mr. Thomson's Papers, and his Orders to his Friends to deliver up the Effects; and at the same Time hath engaged his Promise to Thomson, that these Papers shall not be given up, nor out of my Hands, till the Conditions, that Thomson requires in this joint Memoire, be agreed to;* so as that I can answer to M. *Belloni*, that they are absolutely secured. Upon this Assurance I shall send you large Discoveries, and of great Sums, *with Orders to his Correspondents to make them effectual.* But without this I am obliged in Honour to send all back to M. *Belloni*, it being only a Deposite in my Hands. The Express he has sent me costs 2000 Livres, and the Bearer of it expects yet more. I hope this Discovery is worth the Expence, and that I deserve Thanks as well as M. *Belloni*. I can say, that my Intentions are the Service of my Country, and the Relief of the Sufferers. I have followed this Affair with great Application, and shall think myself happy, if it is approved by the Publick and by you, Sir, to whom I am, with great Respect,

Your most Humble,

And most Obedient Servant.

P. S. I came late to Town Yester-night, and the Post goes away early, and Lord Waldegrave is at Compeigne, so could not communicate this to his Lordship.

Arbutnott then adds in his own Hand-Writing these Words, viz.

I hope, if the Committee be dissolved, that the Letter from *Belloni* will be delivered to the Speaker.

Paris, May 21, 1732.

A To Sir Robert Sutton, Baronet, Knight of the Bath.

Sir Robert Sutton receiv'd four Letters from *Arbutnott* about Jan. last, written in his own Hand, and sign'd with his own Name. Now, whence the Change of his Manner in corresponding with Sir Robert? Is it not manifest, that he had some strong Apprehensions of Danger, from his conveying a Letter from the Pretender, whom it is High Treason to correspond with?

C *Arbutnott* is a Subject of Great Britain, and Native of Scotland, and married a Widow in Suffolk, of 600*l.* per Ann. He usually comes over from France into England every Year, and had great Reason to disguise so dangerous a Correspondence.

D N. B. Then follows *Belloni's Letter*, which we gave in our Magazine for May, p. 92.

E Walsingham remarks, that the Letter is divided into two Parts, the first of which runs in the Particle *On*, and is in the Style of great Authority, for which Reason it is render'd in the first Person Plural or the Style Royal. The second Part uses the Particle *Ye* or *I*, and is writ in the Character of a private Banker at Rome. N. B. In the Translation, p. 92. On is render'd in the third Person Plural, or in a more general Sense, it being equivocal.

F Again he says, *he has it in Charge, [or, was order'd] and that he has discharge'd his Commission, [or, executed what he had in Trust.]* And sure he did not give it to himself in Charge, and then discharge his own Commission.

G N. B. Then follow Thomson's Conditions, which see also p. 93.

H Upon these Walsingham says, that of the 26000*l.* which he offers to sur-

surrender, 22000*l.* are already in the Corporation's Hands ; and for this great Discovery he expects the Value of 19 or 20000*l.*

David Avery gave an Account to both Houses, that *Lancelot Ord, Esq;* (mention'd in the second Article) who is a reputed Jacobite, and is now at *Boulogne*, the great Resort of all the Jacobites in Europe, sent him the following Letter writ in Cypher, which he explain'd as follows.

Sir,

I suppose you have heard of one *Thomson's* being seized by the Chevalier's Orders at Rome, and strictly examined. I am also told, that he is discharged, but that wants Confirmation. Some say, he was taken up by an *Italian Banker*, by the Instigation of a *Scotch one at Paris*, perhaps you may guess at him, employed by the Committee : But all these are uncertain till we hear more.

Pray let me know how Affairs are with you, and how all goes. I had one from *Betty's Cousin* [*Thomson's Correspondent, viz. Dr. Wogan an Irish Jacobite at Paris*] who tells me she [*Thomson*] has been ill, and in the Doctor's Hands, [i. e. in Prison] about twelve Days ; but that she is in a much better State of Health, and he hopes in her Return. I wish it heartily.

I have little to say till I hear more, but in Concern to know of your Health, [i. e. *Avery's Enlargement*] and whether you think the Season proper for us to travel. You see the Weather very inconstant. I hope to hear from you by *Judson*, [the Master of a Vessel which trades between *London* and *Boulogne*] and by him I'll send you Bundles, if you write for them by him. I cannot enlarge, but still assure you, I am yours. Adieu.

Thursday May 29th 1732.

The Resolution of the House of Commons upon *Belloni's Letter*, sets this Matter in a just Light, and is as follows.

Resolved, nem. con. That the Paper, dated at *Rome*, May 4, 1732. N. S. signed *John Angelo Belloni*, directed to the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Parliament of England, appointed to inspect the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation ; and, if the said Committee did not subsist, to Sir *Robert Sutton*, Sir *John Shadwell*, *Walter Molesworth*, Doctor *John Mowbray*, or some one of them, at *London*, is an insolent and audacious Libel, attempting, by false and insidious Insinuations, to impose upon the Parliament and British Nation, and by specious Pretences and Professions of Esteem, Affection and Compassion, to amuse the unhappy Sufferers of the Charitable Corporation with vain and deceitful Hopes of Relief ; that the said Paper is in itself absurd and contradictory, conceived at the Beginning, in Terms, and in the Style of Power and Authority, or as proceeding from some extraordinary Interest and Influence, but concluding in the Person and Character of a private Banker of *Rome* ; offering, upon certain Conditions on the Behalf of *John Thomson* to deliver certain Books, and Papers of the said *Thomson* ; the Contents, Value and Consequence of which are unknown, without any Offer to surrender the Person of the said *Thomson*, although represented to have been arrested, and detained in safe Custody, from a Sense of the Frauds committed by him, and a due Regard to Justice ; the Conditions demanded and insisted upon, by, and in Behalf of the said *Thomson*, appearing at the same Time to be loose, evasive and uncertain, tending to procure Advantages and Indemnity to himself and his Accomplices, without any Intention or Prospect of Benefit to the Corporation ; and that this whole Transaction appears to be a scandalous Artifice, calculated purely to delude the Unhappy, and to disguise and conceal the wicked Practices of the professed Enc-

Enemies to his Majesty's Person, Crown and Dignity.

Upon the whole *Walsingham* observes, That the *Pretender* is turn'd *Thief-Broker*, like *Jonathan Wilde*, and has engag'd in the *Composition of Fe'ony*; and that notwithstanding the A *false Professions of Love to the English, and Compassion for the Sufferers in the Charitable Corporation*, he actually confederated with *Thomson* to deprive them of the *small Relief* remaining to them. That he uses the Term of Parliament of B *England*, not of *Great Britain*, in addressing the Letter, lest perhaps he shou'd seem to go too far, in allowing the *Validity of the Union*. That the Government have had undoubted C Intelligence, that the *Pretender's* eldest Son visited *Thomson* on his Arrival at *Rome*, and was in Conference with him full two Hours; and that *Murray* and *Hay*, titular Lords of *Dunbar* and *Inverness*, principal Ministers to the *Pretender*, went to confer with him every Day. Of so great Importance was he thought to D be to the *Jacobite Cause*, and with so great Distinction was he receiv'd at *Rome*! As to *Thomson's Articles of Composition*, Are we in the *Pretender's Judgment*, and does E *Equity* demand, that a Nation, *robb'd* and *plunder'd* of 400,000*l.* by an *infamous Villain* and his Accomplices, are to give yet 20,000*l.* more on the Faith of this same Villain's bare Assurance? Or can we have no Redress from him who has got this Robber into his Hands, unless we run F farther Hazards, on the Security of that Faith he has already broke? Is this *Equity* at *Rome*, this the *Justice* of the *Pretender*, this the Effect of his *Compassion* to unhappy Men?

There was not a single *No* against the Question for *burning this Letter*. G If the *Tories* were aw'd by the Power of his Majesty's Friends, the discontented *Whigs* were sham'd into Duty by the Zeal and Integrity of a

most honourable Member, who, tho' he has often differ'd from the Court, opposing the Measures of the Ministers, yet on this Occasion declar'd, *that no Man of common Sense could doubt from whom that Letter came*; and says he, *when we cannot doubt, who it comes from, can we hesitate a Moment, what shall be done with it?* This will make the Name of *Walter Plummer*, Esq; amiable to all good Men.

It was shrewdly suspected indeed, B that some great *Patriots* had a Meeting in the Morning of the Day of *Debate*, and came resolved to save so civil a Letter from so uncivil a Sentence. Accordingly a worthy Personage made a very formal Harangue against the Question. His honourable Friend seeing the House too warm for the Purpose, kindly explain'd away that wise Person's Meaning, and told a Story of an old Woman, who took a charitable black Lord for the Devil with cloven Feet; yet still candidly allow'd, that the generous Sig. Belloni, whom we were such old Women as to take for the *Pretender*, was indeed the *Pretender*, the Devil with cloven Feet, and not the tall black Person of Quality.

One own'd the Letter came from the *Pretender*, yet was so waggish as to hope, that we would not censure it, because that might put the *Pretender* and *Thomson* out of Humour, which might perhaps make them suppress such Discoveries as should affect the Administration. Another would not believe Belloni's Letter could come from the *Pretender*, because it profess'd Affection to the English Nation; on which 'twas justly observ'd, that he might as well have said, *A Wolf, if it could speak, would not commend Mutton*. To the first Person, it was reply'd, "Who are the Parties to make the Discoveries, which may affect the Ministers? The *Pretender* and *Thomson*. Who are in Possession of the Books

Books and Papers, belonging to the Charitable Corporation? The Pretender and Thomson. And will any Thing, which the Ministers can propose against the Pretender and Thomson, prevent them from publishing the Discoveries against the Administration? By this Resolution which the Ministers propose, they mean to shew the World, that they are not only fearless of what Truths Thomson and the Pretender can discover; but, said the honourable Person then speaking, the Ministers shew themselves as fearless even of their Forgeries.'

The True Spirit of Popery.

THE Hyp-Doctor, in his Letter of May 30, to Signor John Angelo Belloni, says, You must allow the English are good-natur'd, in only commanding your Paper to be burnt, and not sending your People after it, as an Acknowledgment for your Auto's de-fe, and your old Smithfield Bonfires. For is not Goose Sauce good for a Gander? and are you capable of Benevolence or Humanity to Hereticks? Do you think we forget the Iron Whips and Hand-Cuffs, and Instruments of Cruelty that car-^Dgo'd your Spanish Armada in the fam'd 88 of brave Queen Bess? Do you flatter yourselves that we do not know that Canon of your Council of Constance, which decrees no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, which makes it a Contradiction for any Papist, however ally'd or contracted, to be a Friend, or an honest Dealer with Protestants? Deceive not yourself, Signor, you cannot deceive us; your Pretences of Concern for us are only Italian Poison convey'd in a Sugar-Plumb. It is not in your Power to be just, or faithful, or compassionate to Protestants; your Religion binds you to be perfidious, and your Conscience to be barbarous to them.

Has not this your Religion render'd

A the Majority of your own Italians Atheists, and Numbers in the Christian World Infidels? Your Creed is a System of Atheism propagated in the Name of God. Hobbs call'd the Pope the Ghost of the old Roman Empire sitting crown'd upon its Grave; he might have added, that in the same Grave were buried the Law of Nature, Right Reason, Common Sense, Virtue, Justice and Humanity: For there all are sacrific'd to the Glory of a Church, which was not to be of this World. It is Christianity inverted, and the Use they have made of the Gospel has been to draw its Contrary by the true Picture,

*Fog's Journal, May 27, and June 3.
Reflections on the Examination of Bp.
Hare's Sermon.*

TO the Examiner of this Sermon Fog says, You wonder the Bp. said nothing of many Exorbitances of the suffering Prince (viz. Charles I.) Do you think the Bp. did not know, that Kings might have had their Faults then as well as at any Time since? But he thought it more decent to draw the Curtain, than to expose the Royal Blemishes. If any there were, other Times may want this Reverence another Day.

E The Bp. had said, No Forms of Words, no Systems of Faith, can please all Men; and assign'd Mens Love of Change as the Reason of their Dissatisfaction. O my Lord, say you, I will give you a Reason worth a thousand of yours. — In Matter of Religion all Men have a Right to judge for themselves. Monstrous Assertion! A stale Maxim of Liberties, which in the Latitude they take it, you know to be absolutely false.

G I wonder at the shameless Envy of you and your Brethren against Clergymen's Maintenance; of whom there is not one in three but wants Charity to keep Life and Soul in him. How do you cant out your Zeal

Zeal for old Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, and yet can wipe your Mouth like Solomon's Harlot, after you have devour'd the Minister's Bread, as if it were not as devilish Cruelty to starve as to burn him! I believe Christianity is no Tye upon you to respect your Minister; but I am amaz'd you can't see, that in good Policy ecclesiastical Revenues should be increas'd rather than lessen'd, because they afford a laudable Provision for many Children of all Ranks who cannot so well be otherwise dispos'd of. But your Rancor is not so much against the Men you name, as their whole Order.

I only crave Leave to acquaint you, that I am no Parson, but such a Well-willer to the Order, that I intend to stand and fall with it: However, I will give you my Blessing, wishing you may prosper as you love the Author of all our Safety, and *may it be unto you according to your Faith!*

You know not what Ministry you would have, but you would not have this.—*Oliver Cromwell* exactly! D who said so of Monarchy and Episcopacy.

You would seem to value the Apostles, and wish they were your Teachers without Interpretations. Well then, to the Apostles you shall go. Which of them will you chuse for your spiritual Guide? St. Peter will strike you dead for the Sin of Sacrilege: St. Paul will give you up to the Correction of the Devil for your unapostolical Creed, and not be afraid, like a poor *English* Priest, to tell you so very plainly.

You recommend it to Clergymen to be calm and moderate in their Preaching, lest they should create Strife. We cannot receive this Advice from your Society.—Your Founder gave it to our first Preacher, and was very angry at him for not following it.—*What have we to do with thee? Art thou come to destroy us?* And your whole College profe-

cuted his Apostles as Incendiaries. But to come down to our own Times.

Dr. Sharp about 46 Years ago, laying aside your calm and moderate Manner, preach'd zealously against the growing Errors of those Times.

A Whereupon some peaceable Men then in Power gave him Trouble; but this Trouble prov'd a good Step to the Revolution, and the Revolution carried up the said Dr. to an Archbishoprick, as a Reward for this very Zeal.

B You say, that many of the Clergy of this Church were undutiful and unthankful to K. W—. I never heard that he complain'd of them: But he sufficiently shew'd his Displeasure at your Society by his Proclamations against Profaneness and Immorality, and by restraining you from publishing your blasphemous Writings against the Scriptures, the Trinity, &c. He gave Birth to the Society for Reformation of Manners, to which you are bitter Enemies; and he endeavour'd to suppress profane Swearing and Cursing, which you not only encourage in Practice, but persuade People to believe (if your own Disciples do not bely you) that they are no Sins. And yet you would needs pass yourselves upon the World as K. W—'s best Friends, and now of late you have been very zealous that his Statue should be erected.

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For my Part, I was always a hearty Friend to K. W—, as were my Parents before me, and should be glad to see his Statue erected in every good Town in the three Kingdoms. But then I would have him plac'd, not on Horseback, but in a suppliant Posture, imploring the Assistance of God and Men, to accomplish those Works for which he came amongst us; and a Tablet in his Hands, inscrib'd with the Heads of those Works; of which the Honour of God, the flourishing Estate of the establish'd Church, the Reformation

tion of Manners, &c. should stand in the first Place. And when these good Ends are attain'd, I would vote for the erecting of his Statue as triumphantly as any can desire.

The Bishop had Reason to say, that the establish'd Religion and civil Government are so interwoven, that they who would subvert the Government have no surer Way to do it, than by endeavouring to ruin the Church first. K. W. had the same Sentiments, and always acted agreeably to them.

You tutor the Bp. to a Court-like Style, and would not have him be too free with the Words *Infidel*, *Deist*, and *Atheist*. You are much in the right; for Sinners never cared to own their Sins by their proper Names, and therefore they have dignify'd a *Whore* with the Name of a *Mistress*, and a *Drunkard* with that of a *Boon Companion*, and when you are disposed to take to the Highway or Housebreaking, you may go to *Newgate*, and be furnish'd with a Set of quaint Terms for every Act of your Profession, which will give you no ill Idea of any Thing that you do.

King *William*, by promising in his Proclamations, to employ none in his Service but Men of Piety and Virtue, declar'd it to be his Persuasion, that the profane and lewd Sort would expose him to the Indignation of the Almighty. I am so sure of this, that when I pray in our Litany, that the King may obtain Victory over all his Enemies, I have a special Regard to your Society, whom I know to be more dangerous to his Government, than all the Nations round about could be, if they were all united in a Confederacy against him.

Craftsman, May 27, and June 3.

A Sketch of bad Ministers since the Conquest.

THE Design of these Papers is to prove, that most of our unfortunate Kings have been ruin'd by

their Ministers and Favourites. (See p. 6. C.)

William the Conqueror govern'd by himself, and tyranniz'd without any Proxy; but the Reign of his Son, *William Rufus*, was made odious by the Extortions of one *Ranulph*, of mean Birth, who rais'd himself to the Head of the Treasury and the See of *Durham* by a fluent Tongue, Court Attendance, and a Genius for plundering the People; and having once insinuated himself into his Prince's Favour, he laugh'd at the general Hatred, and defy'd the Resentments of a whole Nation. We can't say, indeed, says *D'Anvers*, that this *vile Treasurer* did his Master any farther Mischief than making his Government unpopular and his Memory infamous; tho' 'tis suggested, in the History of those Times, that the fatal Arrow, which pierc'd his Heart in *New Forest* did not come without Direction. However, *Henry I.* his Brother and Successor, to pacify the Clamours of the People, cast *Ranulph* into Prison, and loaded him with Irons.

But the most unfortunate Princes since the Conquest were *Edward II.* *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* *Charles I.* and *James II.* and if each of these fell a Sacrifice to the Rapine, Treachery, or evil Counsel of their Ministers, he believes his Observation will be sufficiently justify'd.

The Reign of *Edward II.* was one continued Scene of Ministerial Tyranny. His first Minion was *Pieres Gaveston*, whom his Father *Edward I.* had banish'd, and oblig'd his Son by Oath never to recal him; notwithstanding which, he immediately sent for him to officiate at his Coronation, and afterwards suffer'd him to govern the Kingdom in so arbitrary a Manner, that the most considerable *Barons* united in a Confederacy against him, demanding his Removal and Banishment. The King comply'd, but afterwards evaded his Por-

Promise by making him Governor of *Ireland*; and soon recall'd him to a publick Tournament, where he insolently eclips'd the principal Nobility by his Equipage, Companions and Guards. The *Lords* again attack'd him in Parliament, and appointed Commissioners, call'd *Ordainers*, for the better Government of the State, and the King's Household, one of whose Regulations was the perpetual Banishment of *Gaveston*; which the King was obliged to conform to, but soon recall'd him again, without consulting the *Ordainers*; whom *Gaveston* insulted, telling them publickly that *he knew the Price of every Peer in the Kingdom, except two or three*. Upon this they impeach'd him in Parliament, particularly, of having alienated the King's Affections from his People, so as to make him slight their Advice, and for having remov'd all faithful Counsellors, and plac'd only his own Creatures about the King. But finding the King resolv'd to support him, they rose in Arms, took the Favourite by Force out of his Hands, and struck off his Head by their own Authority.

The King was oblig'd to desire an Accommodation with the *Confederate Lords*, said to be no less than 468. But he soon subjected himself to another arbitrary Minister, *Hugh Spencer*, who having got himself made Earl of *Gloucester*, and his Father Earl of *Winchester*, govern'd the Kingdom as insolently as his Predecessor *Gaveston*. The *Barons* again took Arms, demanding the Banishment of the two *Spencers*. The King was forc'd to submit, but soon resum'd his Concessions. These repeated Violations of the Royal Faith broke all Confidence between the *Barons* and the King, and pav'd the Way to his Deposition and Murder, soon after perpetrated by *Mortimer* and his own *Queen*, in the most cruel and inhuman Manner.

Richard II. was govern'd by his Favourites just as *Edward II.* had

been, in Opposition to the repeated Instances of his Parliament; and after frequent Prevarications with them, ended his Reign first, and his Life afterwards, in the same tragical Manner. He received the Earl of *Suffolk*

A and the D. of *Ireland*, the one from the Prosecution of his Parliament, and the other from the Displeasure of the *People*, to increas'd Affection and Trust, (says Sir Robert Howard, in his Parallel between these two Reigns.)

B He had forc'd all his People to be in the Nature of *Traitors*, and compell'd them to purchase as it were, the Name of *Subjects*; while none seem'd to be so to him, but his desperate Ministers, that needed the *Pardon* most. — When he resign'd his Crown, he appear'd most like a King, and made it evident that he might have been an excellent Prince, had not his Ministers reign'd more than *he*.

C Henry VI. came to the Crown, when an Infant of nine Months old; but the noble Qualities of his two Uncles, the Dukes of *Bedford* and *Gloucester*, supply'd all the Defects of his Minority for several Years. The first was Regent of *France*, and was perfectly like his Brother (*Henry V.*) in all his Actions taking him for his Pattern; and died in 1435, about 13 Years after the Accession of his Nephew. *Humphry, Duke of Gloucester*, manag'd Affairs at home, with such Integrity and Justice, as not only made him most popular, while living, but so much endear'd his Memory to all succeeding Generations, that he has been always distinguished by the Title of the *Good Duke of Gloucester*. He was privately murder'd in 1447, falling a Sacrifice to the *Queen* and her Favourites, who govern'd the King ever afterwards, till they had compleated his Ruin, as well as their own. The two principal Men of that Party, were Cardinal *Beaufort*, Bp. of *Winchester*, and great Uncle to the King, and *William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk*, who being

being

being favour'd by the King against the repeated Remonstrances of the Parliament, became so odious to the People, that the King was at last forc'd to banish him for five Years; and taking Ship in *Suffolk*, in order to pass into *France*, he was met by an *English Man of War*, the Captain of which carried him to *Dover Sands*, and there chopt off his Head. *Grafton* says, that *he was notorious for encyning himself with the Kynges Goods and Lands, gathering together and making a Monopoly of Offices, Fees, Wards and Farms*, by Reason whereof the Kyng's Estate was greatly mynished and decayed, and He and his Kin highly exalted and encyned. The King was afterwards govern'd in the same Manner by his Queen and the D. of *Somerset*, &c. till at last the whole House of *Lancaster* was involv'd in the Ruin, which the Q. and her Ministers had brought about by their Conduct.

As to *Charles I.* and his Ministers, *Rapin* says, ‘ That the D. of *Buckingham* ought to be look'd upon as the first Author of the Troubles, which have thrown *England* into such furious Convulsions, and which disturb it at this Day.’ He speaks in the same Manner of *Laud* and *Strafford*, as imbibing the same false Maxims, and driving the King nearer and nearer to the Precipice. (See more of this Reign, p. 5, for which Reason we have been the shorter here.)

As to *James II.* his own Zeal for Popery was, indeed, one of the principal Causes of his Ruin; but it is certain, he was push'd on by Father *Peters* and other *Priests*, so that he may be properly said to have fallen a Martyr to the wild and desperate Projects of his *Jesuit Minister*.

Daily Courant, May 30, and June 6.

Memoranda to the Craftsman, on the foregoing Papers.

THIS Writer, after complaining of the Craftsman's misrepre-

senting his Sense in a former Paper, says, Our chief Observation was, That some Kings of England, who gave up their Ministers, had unhappy Reigns, and came to untimely Deaths. If this offends Mr. *D'Anvers*, he is challeng'd to shew an Instance in our History, in which a King was reduced to Misery, before he had shewn himself weak by such Compliance with the *Factionis*.

The Instance of *Ranulph* is no more to his Purpose, than if he had quoted a Passage from *Tom Thumb*; but that Paragraph was written for the Sake of the most audacious tho' covert Menace to the Prince on the Throne, at the End of it: I call it so, because it is false that any such Thing is suggested in the History of those Times; the Current of History agreeing that *Tyrrell's* shooting the King was merely accidental.

Edward II. came young to the Crown, with more good Nature than good Sense. The first Step he took, let the Craftsman and his Patrons remember that, was turning out his Father's whole Ministry. Mr. *Daniel* observes, that the Lords finding the King's Weakness, in first parting with *Gaveston*, immediately rais'd their Demands higher, and got the King's Affairs so much in their Power, that he could never afterwards retrieve them.

As to *Richard II.* after the Death of the *Black Prince*, *John of Gaunt* always discover'd an Inclination to seize upon the Crown; and acted so openly, that the Citizens of *London*, whom he had disoblig'd, enter'd into an Association never to acknowledge a King, whose Name was *John*. Nevertheless, he had a strong Party; and the King in Resentment of their Conduct, us'd the *Lancaster Family* so ill, as to make them more popular, which in the End procur'd for Duke *Henry* the Crown.

But the Craftsman has forgot a Reign more pregnant with bad Ministers,

nisters, as he would call them, than either of the two above mentioned, *viz.* the long Reign of *Henry III.* He never had but one tolerable Minister, *Hubert de Burgo*, whom he sacrific'd to the Fury of his Enemies, and never had a quiet Hour afterwards, tho' he out-liv'd him 40 Years. He met with the just Rewards of not distinguishing his Friends, and the natural Effects of too much Complaisance for his Enemies.

'Tis most certain, that *Henry VI.* was ruin'd by giving up a great and good Minister; and that when he consented to Duke *Humphrey's* Imprisonment, he sign'd a Sentence for dethroning himself. It was neither *Suffolk's* nor *Somerset's* subsequent Management that ruin'd him; it was the Duke of *York's* Title and Power, which sprang, as it were, immediately from the D. of *Gloucester's* Grave.

It must be confessed, that very great Grievances were laid upon the Subject in the Beginning of the Reign of *Charles I.* but it must also be granted, that from the Beginning there was a very great Party, who thro' an enthusiastic Zeal for a thorough Reformation in Religion, or from an idle Fondness for the speculative Notions of an unbounded Liberty, were in their Hearts Republicans, and had a thorough Hatred of Monarchy. I shall not enquire here, what Kind of Minister *Strafford* was; but from the Reluctance with which the King gave him up, it may be observed, he then found it weaken'd his Hands, as much as it afterwards disturb'd his Conscience, when he was himself brought to the Block.

The *Craftsman* has given but one Instance of a King that was undone, who did not give up his Ministers, *viz. James II.* But his Succession was disputed in his Predecessor's Time, his own Temper, Manners and Religion were unacceptable to his Subjects, and his Power so ill fixed, that there was no Need to

weaken him, by striking first at his Servants.

But we can give several Instances of Princes, who made their Reigns uneasy to themselves by giving up good Ministers; as *Charles II.* who having withdrawn his Protection from that honest and able Minister, the Earl of *Clarendon*, was all his Life after serv'd by such People as his very Enemies would have recommended to him.

The Ministers or Favourites mention'd by the *Craftsman* were generally condemn'd without legal Process, and the Proofs of their Crimes lay in the Clamours of their Enemies; so that there is still Reason to hesitate before we pronounce them guilty, all Circumstances consider'd. Their Characters also, which are transmitted down to us, are what were drawn by their Enemies.

Upon the Whole, he is to be esteemed a wise and prudent Prince, who chuses for his Counsellors, Men who in his Predecessor's Time had gain'd Experience, and whose Fidelity he had Opportunities to be convinc'd of. Such Princes are generally found among the great and happy ones in all Histories; and such in our own we read of, by the Names of *Edward I.* *Henry V.* and *George II.*

E London Journal, June 3. N^o 675.

Of governing by one Minister.

IN Answer to a late *Craftsman*, (See p. 69.) Mr. *Osborne* says, there is a vast Difference between calling Names, and proving Things. A Minister is not a Tyrant, till he does tyrannical Actions; nor a Council a Cabal or Faction, till they act against the Interest of the Nation.

G It is absolutely necessary that a Prince or a Minister should govern by their fast Friends. And let a Prince chuse ever so many Servants to conduct his Affairs, the Burden of them will gradually, naturally, and necessarily devolve upon One or a few.

Few. All Bodies of Men, lesser or greater, as naturally fall into a *Leader*, *head Manager*, or *Conductor*, as they breathe. There never was a House of Commons without Leading Members, a Privy Council without some who directed and presided, a Cabinet-Council without a Principal, nor a *Ministry* without a *Chief*. Quarrelling with this State of Things is quarrelling with the Order of Nature, and the Will of him who conducts the Affairs of the Universe.

Besides, there is no carrying on Business without such a *Principal*, *Guide* or *Director*, who shall be the Soul of the rest. Without this a Council would be confounded with a Variety of Projects, every Man producing his *System of Politicks*, to which he would expect others should pay a great Deference.

Larger Assemblies will naturally fall into *Parties*, and therefore they are most unfit to dispatch such national Business as requires *Secrecy* and *sudden Execution*. This Business must devolve upon a *Few*, who must be a little friendly *Society*, with one of great Abilities and Industry, presiding, and directing, tho' not governing the Whole. And 'tis not the *Smallness of the Number* which makes a *Cabal*, but the *Wickedness* of their Actions. When a Prince chuses such Persons to direct publick Affairs, who are heartily in the Interest of the People, he governs not by a *Party* but by the *People*.

Applebee's Journal, June 3.

Of Poetry.

THE two great Excellencies of a Poet, are the Fire of his Imagination, and the Sweetness of his Style. If he have the first without the second, his Works will never procure him a general Liking and G Applause. *Spencer* and *Drayton* are Instances of this: The *Fairy Queen*, and the *Barons Wars* are now known only to the Curious, who can pass by

the Uncouthness of Language, for the Sake of Brightness in Thought.

Again, if an Author succeed only in the Softness of his Language, and depend, like an *Italian Opera*, solely on the Force of Sound; how much soever his Poetry may make him the Darling of the Beaux and the Ladies, in that Age in which he lives, his Works will never be heard of by Posterity, unless he has been a Song-Writer, and the Nurses preserve his *Lyrics* to quiet their Babes. Spirit and Style, the *Vis Poetica* and the *Elegance of Numbers* must be united to make a finish'd Bard.

I think Mr. Addison observes, that the Redundancy of Mr. Cowley's Wit has done him more Harm, than the Deficiency of it has done other Poets. Indeed, this was the Fault of all the Poets of that Age: They were most of them not inspir'd alone, but transported with the *Furor Poeticus*; they gave the Reins to their Imagination, and swept all that could be said on a Subject with a drag Net. Hence there were a Multitude of fine Thoughts, and of trivial Sentiments; noble Allegories, and ill-chosen Allusions; losty Diction, and puerile playing with Words, crowded into one Piece: As may easily be observ'd by looking on the miscellaneous Poems of almost all the Writers before Mr. Waller.

The Moderns value themselves on the Harmony of their Verses; but it happens too frequently that, like a Beau's *Study*, tho' every Thing round it looks neat and handsome, yet the main Business is in both forgot, and an impartial Critic would be apt to say of either, What a Pomp of Knowledge is here, and yet how little Learning!

Weekly Register, June 3. N° 112.

Of Painting.

NO Subject is more frequently talk'd of, or less understood than *Painting*. It is as much a Science

ence as an Art, which the Painters frequently forget, and so confine themselves more to the Execution than the *Design*, more to the Hand than the Head. As in *Michael Angelo's* last Judgment, where the most solemn Scene is turn'd into Farce, by his fantastick Representation of Devils, &c. So the Story of *Judith* and *Holofernes*, a most secret and dangerous Transaction, has been describ'd in the Entrance of a Tent, and in the View of a whole Army, with a Row of brass Cannon in Prospect, to compleat the Absurdity: *Joseph* has run away from his Mistress in a full-bottom'd Peruke; and *Milton's* *Satan* appear'd of a common Size, while his Spear was in the real Proportion of an *Admiral's* *Mast*. From this Ignorance also, real and imaginary Persons are join'd in the same Action; as is common in the Decoration of *Papish* Altars, and I myself (says this Writer) have seen a Figure of *Grief* lamenting over a dead *Jesus*, with a real Sword struck thro' her Heart.

Horace insists, that as a Poem should be a *Speaking Picture*, so a Picture should be a *Living Poem*, that is, should be fram'd on all the Laws of Beauty and good Sense. No Picture can be good, that will not afford a fine poetical Description; as no Poem can be beautiful that will not make a good Figure in a Picture.

A great Objection to the Painters Genius is their Want of Invention: Whence you have so many Essays on the same History or Fable, and the *Bible* and *Ovid* have been chiefly made use of for this Purpose, in Neglect of other Authors. Few have ventur'd to touch upon a new Story: But fewer still have invented both the Story and the Execution, as the ingenious Mr. *Hogarth* has lately done, in *the Progress of a Harlot*.

The Point of Time has been as often violated as the Laws of Beauty

and Harmony; hence a Picture which is but a Moment's View, has been painted as progressively as a History or Fable that pursued the whole Series of a Man's Life. Neither are they generally more exact in their *Draperies* and *Decorations*. The End of Ornament is to set off the principal Subject, and herein lies the great Proof of the Painter's Judgment; for *too much* confuses the Piece, and *too little* shews a Barrenness of Invention, or a Negligence injurious to the whole Composition.

Attitude, or the Position, Grace and Action of each independent Figure; and *Grouping*, or connecting the whole, are capital Points. All Persons concern'd in the Subject should direct your Eye to the Chief, and the Chief himself appear the Band and Union of the rest; and no more Figures should be introduc'd than are essential to the Action: *Grouping* of a Story is telling a Tale with the Pencil; all that helps on with the Narration is right, and all that does not is an Incumbrance, and to be lopp'd off.

The Passions, and all their different Modifications, which is the Language of Painting, is the Philosophy which the Artist ought chiefly to study. 'Tis the universal Language of the Soul, what all Nations understand, and the great Advantage this Science has over all others.

Contraste, or the Opposition of Objects, is another essential Point, and consists in Disposition of Lights and Shades, in diversifying the Attitude of the Groupe, in varying the Passions, in opposing the Colours themselves, and even in making one Part of the same Figure, a Relief to the other. To make the Figures round and swelling, and the Back Ground flat and distant from the Eye, is the grand *Contraste* of all, and the utmost Effort of Light and Shade. But Numbers mistake their Love of this, as well as other Arts, for Judgment in them.

Hyp-

Hyp-Doc'tor, June 6. N^o 78.

A Rebuke to those who vilify the Germans.

Having in the former Part of the Paper, shewn, that the **Craftsman's** late Bead-roll of bad Ministers was only a Foil to the present Great Person, he afterwards takes Notice of some Writers affecting of late, with no good Design, to vilify the German Nation; and says:

The English cannot deprecate the Germans, without defaming themselves; for the Saxons, from whom we chiefly descend, were Germans, and the natural Basis of the English Tongue is the Saxon, an Off-spring of the Teutonic, or German Language.

Germany has preserved the Remains of the greatest Empire in the World, the Roman; has given a King to Great-Britain, as well as to Sweden in the Person of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, to Poland in King Augustus, Elector of Saxony, and to Prussia; a Distinction which no Country in Europe can boast. Germany gave the first Rise to the Reformation in Martin Luther, than whom no Man was Master of better Parts, more Wit, Satire, Irony, Vivacity and universal Taste.

The Faculty of writing and speaking elegant Latin is almost lost here; in Germany it flourishes. The Article of the Greek Poets of Germany has form'd a considerable History: England has produc'd none of Importance but Dr. Duport and Joshua Barnes. The Art of Printing, which subsists Fog, the Craftsman, and their Toad-Eaters, is from Germany; and the Use of Fire Arms is originally from thence. Germany is also the great Bulwark of Europe against the Turks.

In Arts and Sciences and the Belles Lettres Germany has surpass'd. And if you object heavy Labours, whose Labours are heavier than Fog and

the Craftsman? which are all Common-Place, and, only altering Persons, Places and Times, are cabbag'd from the heaviest German Labours, as Gruter, Hoffman's Lexicon, Arnulphus de Sale & Pipere, &c.

Grubstreet Journal, June 8. N^o 127.

Depravity of modern Taste,

Prosaicus having had some Discourse with a Gentleman on this Subject, was engag'd by

Bhim to go and see the Covent-Garden Tragedy: But Mr. Bavius, says he, how was I surpriz'd to see the most notorious Bawds, Pimps, and Whores brought on the Stage, to please as polite an Audience as I ever saw for the Time of the Year! I must submit it to all Men of Sense, whether that can pass for Humour, which is only the dull Representation of the most obscene Characters in Life. Were it so, every Drury-Lane Bully might make a humorous Poet; nor is there the most stupid Wretch but

Dmight pass for a Wit, would he gain that Name at the Expence of all Decency, as well as Innocence. Where is the Humour of the Bawdy-House Scene to any but a Rake? Or that of Hackabouta and Stormandra, to any Women, but those of the Town?

EAs to the mock Heroic, the Lines are bad, nor any Thing to recommend the numerous Similies. The Success of that Piece will determine whether the Age is fallen to the lowest Ebb: For I should entertain but a bad Opinion of the Intellects of that Man, or Chastity of that Woman, who would give the least Encouragement to the most dull obscene Piece, that ever appear'd on any publick Stage.

Weekly Register, June 10. N^o 113.

GA Scheme to prevent Marriage Complaints.

Prudence Freelo've says, 'Tis a common Maxim, that few Matches prove

prove happy, tho' made in Heaven, and you Men insinuate that Woman is the Occasion; whence nothing but Money is reckon'd an Expedient to make Marriage tolerable: But, after Possession, you still complain of your Chains, tho' made of Gold. I remember, *Lockit*, in the *Beggars Opera*, compliments *Macbeth* with his Choice of Fetters of all Weights and Prices, and the more Money was tipp'd, the Prisoner had the less Load. This Scheme of *Lockit's* would do well in the Case of Marriage, that Men might know the Price of their Liberty, and not quarrel afterwards with their own Bargain. To remedy this perpetual Inconvenience, I should be for making the Parson of every Parish a *Keeper of the Rolls* to the Maids and Widows of his Congregation; I mean, that he should have a *Register* of all the single Women, with their Fortunes, and all Pretenders should have Leave to consult it *gratis*, with this Proviso, that if any of the Fetter will fit, he should have the legal Fees for rivetting them on: By which Means all would have a better Chance to be satisfied, and no body would be deceiv'd.

Mr. Birch approves of this Scheme, but thinks it wants some Improvement; which is this, That the *Parish Register* may contain a Catalogue of every Lady's Faults, as well as an Inventory of her Fortune; neither do I despair (says he) of seeing it put in Practice, whenever any one Lady will begin with her own. And if this should be refus'd, if the Parson was only to attend with his *Register* at every *Visiting-Day*, he would soon be acquainted with the Failings of his whole Parish, and might swell his Volume to what Size he would: By which Means not only real past Faults would be known, but Tempers and Inclinations, which are the Parents of those to come. Give me Leave

A to tell you, Madam, Happiness does not so much depend on the Fortune as the Mind of the Bride; and if Gold must balance Defects of any Kind, 'tis necessary they should be known, that the Sum may be proportionable to the Number or Degree. And if any Ladies should upon this appear too faulty to get themselves Mates, that very Consideration would do more for their Reformation than a thousand Volumes.

Craftsman, June 10. N° 310.

THIS Paper contains some Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitl'd, *The Case of the Revival of the Salt-Duty, &c.* in Answer to a Pamphlet on the *Reduction of the Land-Tax*, some Part of which was publish'd in the *Free-Briton*. (See p. 55.)

D The Author first complains of a Misrepresentation of what was said by a Gentleman in the *House*, against the Motion for *reviving the Salt Duty*; which, he says, was to this Effect, to illustrate the Force of his Argument, that all Taxes fall ultimately on the Land, according to Mr. Locke's Observation.

E ' Suppose,' said that Gentleman, ' that 5,000,000*l.* was the Sum to be rais'd; this would be 10*s.* in the Pound, if all rais'd upon Land. As grievous as this Tax would really be, let any Gentleman compute what he pays, under the present Method of Taxation, by the advanc'd Price of all the *Necessaries* and Conveniences of Life, and I believe he will find that it amounts to the same Sum, or more, upon him; and, at least, to as much again upon the rest of the People; occasion'd by the vast Charge of Collection, and the Advantage taken by the Merchant and Retailer. Thus is a Mortgage perpetuated on our Estates, which not only drains away half our Income, but in the very Nature of it tends to diminish our

our Rents, by clogging our Manufactures, obstructing our Trade, and consequently depreciating the Produce of Land. For this Reason, said he, I think it as demonstrable as any Proposition in Euclid, that if we actually paid a Land-Tax of 10s. in the Pound, without any other Duties, every Gentleman might live at least in as much Plenty, and make a better Provision for his Family, than under the present Method of Taxation.'

He also complains of what another Gentleman said being misrepresented; which was this: *That when two Methods of Taxation were proposed to raise the same Sum of Money, he should always prefer that, which was immediately felt by the People, that they might always be sensible what they really paid, and not be flattered with Notions of Relief, tho' the same Sum is drawn from them in a more imperceptible Manner.*

I believe you will allow, Sir, (continues this Letter-Writer,) that even 150 Members are no contemptible Minority; but instead of 150, as this Writer represents them, they were really 187 who divided against the Salt-Tax, and they chiefly landed Gentlemen of the largest Estates: But I think it a very extraordinary Inference, that so many Gentlemen should agree to punish their own Pockets, only to gratify an Opinion or Humour. But it is obvious from what Motives some other Persons might act in this Affair; for every one who has a Place, saves 5*l.* per Cent. by an Abatement of 1*s.* in the Pound, which is so much Increase of his Salary, from the honourable Gentleman himself down to the lowest Excise-Officer.

For what follows in this Paper, concerning the Number of Officers added to the Revenue, by the Revival of the Salt-Tax, see the Lords Protocols, p. 111, 113.

He then says, You remember, Sir, that I mention'd it as one Reason,

for opposing the Revival of the Salt-Tax, that it was making a dangerous Precedent, and might prove a Step to the greatest of all Evils, a general Excise. The Writer before us, tho' he disclaims the Word *general*, manifestly pleads for the Thing, in favour of a certain Scheme, now in Agitation, for converting some other Duties into Excises; and we all know how naturally one Excise draws on another.

Fog's Journal, June 10. № 188.

Mr. Osborne censur'd.

AFTER speaking of the Conduct of Ministerial Writers in general, he in this Manner addresses to Mr. Osborne: You disclaim the Name of a Pension, tho' most think the Method of propagating your Journal, to be a very good one.

You arbitrarily dictate to the whole Kingdom; and Rebel, Slave, Wretch, and Villain, are your Flowers of Rhetorick on the most important Subjects.

You tell the People they may relieve themselves from Taxes, by retrenching their Ways of Living: Which is something like the D— of O—, who, when the Magistrates of P— complain'd of the Burden of Taxes, and the excessive Price of Meat, then at 10*d.* a Pound, is said to have answer'd, What, do the Dogs eat Meat yet?

In giving the Character of K. William, you assert, we are not to judge by the Motives of Actions; although you judge by Motives yourself, when it serves your Turn, as in the Partition Treaty. And in the Reign of Charles and James II. the Nation rejected a good Thing, viz. the Toleration of Dissenters, from the bad Motives they imagin'd gave Rise to it.

You exclaim against raking into the Ashes of the Dead, and immediately do it yourself; Your Zeal to answer the Remarks in this Paper, has

has led you to vilify Bp. *Burnet*, and K. *William* too, in your Manner of vindicating him: After which, with a little better Temper, you draw your own Character, in which you have been something more lavish of your Praise. (See p. 71.)

The Sum of your Remarks, as to the Bishop's History, I can make to be only this; that whatever he wrote, which makes for the Purpose is true, but all the rest a downright Lye.

The Jacobites also find Fault with the Expression, of K. W——'s having but one Vice, and say he had more; so that the Bp. is in Disgrace on both Sides.

But you say such general Words import the worst and most infamous Crimes: And I deny it; so that Matter, for once, stands on your Authority and mine.

I shall conclude with one Request, which I hope your Modesty will not deny me. You intimate you have ask'd but one Favour of a great Man. Let me advise you to put on a bold Face and ask another: That he will please to dispense with your Labours; which will do more Service to the Cause, and leave his Ministry in a better Light than any Thing you have hitherto said to defend them.

Hyp-Doctor, June 13. N° 79.

Character of Horatio Walpole, Esq;

HIS Loyalty claims our first Regard; and next to this his Fidelity and Affection to his Brother. Want of Harmony among Brethren is one Character of *Ovid's Iron Age*. A Deficiency in Point of brotherly Regard prov'd a mortal Oversight to an excellent Minister and most accomplish'd Nobleman; it made a Victim of the Guardian of the Throne, and the Darling of the Populace, the Duke of *Somerset* in the Reign of *Edward VI*.

Another Talent for which Mr. *Walpole* is remarkable, is that agreea-

ble Facetiousness, which never fails of quickening Affairs of the utmost Importance, as well as enlivening Conversation. Sir , Lord Chancellor to *Henry VIII.* had a peculiar Turn to Wit and Pleasantry, A which mingled with his most important Concerns.

Mr. *Walpole* affects not Titles, &c. but aspires after real Merit, and seeks with an ardent Passion the Glory of his Prince, and the Welfare of his Country.

B He appears with Reputation in the Senate: A Thing sought after in vain by several compleat Masters of every other Part of Learning and Politeness. Even the incomparable Mr. *Addison*, the Ornament of his Country, who gained immortal Renown to *Great Britain*, by the confess'd Superiority of his Pen, even he could never succeed in his Orations to the Senate.

D §. The rest of this Paper is an Answer to the last *Craftsman* about the Salt Duty, (See p. 130.) wherein he says Mr. *Locke's* Position militates against the *Craftsman*, and serves his Adversaries. For if all Taxes must ultimately affect the Lands, then

E 1. It is unavoidably necessary in their own Nature, that they must affect both *Tenants* and *Landlords*, not Landlords only, and therefore it is the highest Joint Interest of both, that they should affect the Lands in the most light, easy, divided and proportionable Manner; and 2. If the Taxes thus falling ultimately on the Lands raise the Price of Industry, of Necessaries, of Provisions, of all Things; then they raise the Price of Rents, of Purchases, of Lands themselves; and therefore, by giving all Persons more Money for all Things in raising the several Prices of all Things, they enrich the Land by thus terminating on the Land; for the better the Price the better the Market.

F As to his Bug-Bear of a general Excise, he confesses at the same Time it is only converting some Duties into

into *Excises*. It is only exchanging certain *Excises at Sea*, or the *Custom-House*, where they are more inconvenient to Trade, for some others at *Land*, where they would be less burdensome, and less Obstacles to Trade; and such a Scheme prudently concerted would probably render this Island the most flourishing in Riches and Commerce of any rival Country in Europe.

Free Briton, June 8, and 15.

On popular Discontents; from Sir William Temple's Essay.

HOW can a Prince always chuse well such as he employs, when Mens Dispositions and Abilities are so easily mistaken? How deceitful are Appearances! How false are Mens Professions! How uncertain and variable their Humours and their Minds! Even among Soldiers, some are brave one Day and Cowards another, as great Captains have told me.

Besides, Princes or States cannot run into every Corner of their Dominions, to look out Persons fit for them or the Publick. They must for the most Part see with the Eyes, and hear with the Ears of other Men, or else chuse among such small Numbers as are most in their Way; and these are such generally as are better Servants to themselves than the Government.

Again, some Ages produce many great Men, and few great Occasions; other Times raise great Occasions, and few or no great Men: And that sometimes happens to a Country, which was said by the Fool of *Bredereode*; who going about the Fields, with the Motion of one sowing Corn, was ask'd, What he sow'd? He said, I sow Fools: T'other reply'd, Why do you not sow wise Men? Why, said the Fool, *C'est que la Terre ne les porte pas, Because the Ground won't bear them.*

Now when, upon any of these

AOccasions, Complaints and Discontents are sown among well-meaning Men, they are sure to be cultivated by others that are ill and interested, and who by the Good and Service of the Publick mean nothing but their own. They make Fears pass for Dangers, and Appearances for Truth; represent Misfortunes for Faults, and Mole-Hills for Mountains.

BFrom these Seeds grow popular Commotions, and at last Seditions, which often determine either in setting up some Tyranny at home, or in bringing in some Conquest from abroad. For the Animosities of the Factions grow so great, that they will submit to any Power, rather than yield to an opposite Party; like a great Man, who upon such a Conjunction said, If he must be eaten up, he would rather it should be by Wolves than Rats.

CIt imports little, from what small Springs Faction first arises. That of the *Prafini* and *Veneti* was as fatal at *Constantinople*, as that of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellins* in *Italy*; tho' one began only about two Theatres, call'd the *Blue* and the *Sea-Green*; whereas t'other pretended the Right of investing Bishops to be in the Emperor, or the Pope.

EThis being the State of Mankind, the Fortunes and Dignities of Princes and great Ministers are rather to be pity'd than envy'd, and their venial Faults, or at least their Misfortunes, to be excus'd.

FNow under these ill Prospects, the first Safety of Princes and States lies in avoiding all Designs of Innovation in antient and established Forms and Laws, especially concerning Liberty, Property and Religion. The second, in pursuing the common Interest of the Nation, without espousing any Party or Faction; or if these are so form'd, that they must incline to one or other, then to chuse the most popular, or wherein the greatest or strongest Part of the People are

Ten-

engaged. For, as the End of Government seems to be *Salus Populi*, so the Strength of the Government is the Consent of the People; whence that Maxim of *Vox Populi Vox Dei*. A *third* is countenancing and introducing the Customs and Habits of Industry and Parsimony; for the Idle and Expensive are dangerous from their Humours or Necessities. The *last* consists in preventing Dangers from abroad: For foreign Dangers raise Fears and Jealousies at home; and nothing makes a Discontent or Sedition so fatal at home as the Prospect of an Invasion from abroad.

I cannot leave this Subje&t of popular Discontents, without bewailing, how often our unfortunate Country has been infested by them, and their fatal Consequences. These made Way for the *Roman*, *Saxon*, and *Norman* Conquests. These made so great Desolations in the *Barons* Wars, till the Time of *Edward III*. And these involv'd the Nation in perpetual Civil Wars, from *Richard II*. to *Henry VII*. between the two Roses, or the Races of *York* and *Lancaster*. Under *Henry VIII*. began the Differences in Religion, which tore the Nation into two mighty Factions, which struggl'd with various Events till the *Spanish* Invasion in 1588. And before the End of Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, began a new Faction in the State, under Pretence of a farther Reformation in Religion; which increasing in Number and popular Vogue, all the Reign of K. *James*, occasion'd the Court to endeavour the introducing into the Church and State some Opinions the most contrary to those of the *Puritans*; as that of *Divine Right* in Kings, and *Passive Obedience* in the Subjects. These Opinions or Prentices so divided the Nation, as to produce those long Miseries, and fatal Revolutions between 1641 and 1660; when his Majesty's happy Restoration

A seem'd to put an End to all new Comotions and Discontents. How they have been since reviv'd and improv'd, and for what Ends, let those answer, either to God or Man, who have been the Authors of such wise Counsels and noble Designs. 'Tis enough for me to have endeavoured the Union of my Country, whilst I was in publick Employments, and to have left the busy Scene, in the fullest Career of Favour and Fortune, rather than have any Part in the Divisions of the Nation, when I saw them grow incurable.

B When a Faction grows equal or near proportion'd, and irreconcileable by the Animosity of the Parties, it cannot end without some violent *Crisis*, and hardly without some new Revolution.

C Some publick and lasting Institutions may be very useful to prevent this, and to secure the common Interest of the Kingdom; which I shall now just hint at: And having long since retir'd from all publick Employments, I shall with this Essay take Leave of all publick Thoughts.

D The first Act I esteem of greatest Use, if not Necessity, is, that whereas the Safety, Honour and Wealth of this Kingdom depends chiefly on our naval Forces, a distinct and perpetual Revenue may be applyed, and appropriated by Parliament, for the maintaining of 50 Men of War, with 10,000 Seamen, to be always either at Sea, or ready in Port to sail upon all Occasions.

E The second is, That as the Strength of a Country, consists chiefly in the Numbers and Riches of the Inhabitants, as these are much encourag'd by the Security of Estates gain'd by Industry and Parsimony, or of what Foreigners shall be desirous to bring from abroad; an Act may pass for publick Registries of Land, by which all Purchasers or Mortgagees may be secured of all Monies they shall lay out on such Occasions.

The

The third is, a Provision for the better employing those vast Sums of Money, which are either rais'd yearly, or bestow'd freely, for the Maintenance of the Poor; great Part of which is now embezzled, lavish'd, or feasted away by Collectors, &c.

Some more effectual Way should also be found out for suppressing Thefts and Robberies. The sanguinary Laws in this Case, as they are not of antient Date, so they seem not to agree with the Mildness of our Government. Nor have they prov'd effectual, nor is it to be expected they ever should, in a Nation, whose Character is, to be more fearless of Death and Dangers than any other, and more impatient of Labour or Hardships. Hence the Care of the Belly is observ'd to be the most necessary Piece of Conduct in the Commander of an English Army, who will never fail of fighting well, if they are well fed. Wherefore, it should seem more likely to prevent Thefts and Robberies, to change the Punishment by short and easy Deaths into some others of painful, laborious and uneasy Lives, &c.

London Journal, June 10, and 17.

Vindication of Lord Shaftsbury.

THIS Writer, who now signs himself *Socrates*, says *This Noble*, I was going to say, *Divine Author*, having consider'd how little *Virtue* had been taught for several Ages; that *Religion*, which, if right, would be its greatest *Friend*, F was become its greatest *Enemy*; that the *Teachers of Religion*, instead of annexing *Happiness* and *Misery* in another World to *Virtue* and *Vice* in this, had annexed them to the receiving or rejecting *absurd Opinions*, and *ridiculous Ceremonies*; that devout G People had zealously decry'd all *temporal Advantages of Goodness*, all *natural Benefits of Virtue*, &c. he set himself to combat their Opinions, as

knowing, if the Stress was wholly laid upon another World, and Men should have a weak and uncertain Belief about it, there would be no Prop or Security left to their Morals.

Religion can never be useful, but A by being made subservient to the Interests of *Virtue*; but *Virtue* has no Interests, nor is it worth any Thing, if it be not naturally productive of *Happiness*; without that, it is not worth regarding here, nor rewarding hereafter. Lord *Shaftsbury*, therefore, wrote all his Works with this Design, *To shew the natural Advantages of Honesty*. His Enquiry concerning *Virtue and Merit*, is a strict and rigid Demonstration, *That Virtue is the Good, and Vice the Ill of every Man*, even in this World. He has demonstrated, that from the Constitution of Things, there arises a Reason of Action; and that *Happiness* is always connected with reasonable Action. And yet the Author of *Alciphron* represents him as contemning the Virtue of that Man who must have a Reason for being *virtuous*; whereas Lord *Shaftsbury* always gives the strongest Reason for being *virtuous*, or acting well towards others, which is, that it procures our own highest *Self Enjoyment*.

Now for Lord *Shaftsbury's Religion*. The Name of *Deist* is usually set in Opposition to *Christianity*, whereas in Strictness, it ought never to be oppos'd to any Thing but *Atheist* or *Polytheist*, but can never be taken in a Sense exclusive of Divine Revelation. *Deism*, or the Belief of the Existence and Attributes of God, is the only true Foundation of *Christianity*, and ought to be treated with great Reverence by those who value the Success of *Christianity*, with Regard to Mens *Morals*. By *Deists* we mean only those who are in Lord *Shaftsbury's System of Morality and Deity*: All who are in *Epicurus's*, *Aristotle's*, or *Spinoza's System of Deity*, or in *Hobbs's System of Morality*, we give up, to be

be us'd as the Author of *Alciphron* has most justly us'd them, whom he has driven entirely out of the Field by Arrows taken from Lord Shaftesbury's Quiver.

According to the Opinion People entertain of what *God* is, and what *his Will* is, their Religion will do *Good* or *Harm* in the World. Lord Shaftesbury's Notion of God is, That he is *supream Goodness*, directed by *supream Wisdom*, and exercis'd by *supream Power*: That *Goodness* is the highest Attribute, to which *Wisdom* and *Power* are always subservient: That he is the *Father of the World*, which he hath perfectly well made; the strongest Proof of which is, That every Man's private greatest Good consists in doing those Actions, which naturally preserve and conduce to the biggest Good of the whole Species. And he builds upon this Rock, that God, the Father of the Universe, will make every Man's Duty his Interest.

Jesus Christ taught the Doctrine of one God, and the Practice of Virtue in Obedience to his Will, the Consequence of which should be *eternal Happiness*. Here Faith and Reason substantially agree; the Difference is only nominal: For Lord Shaftesbury is (upon this true Plan of Christianity) a real Christian, without the Name of Christian: And such Christians as see the natural Connexion between Virtue and Happiness, and annex the Happiness of another World to the Practice of Virtue in this, are real *Deists* with the Name of Christians. The true *Deists* seem only to want a more full Belief of Miracles, to make them complete Believers.

Craftsman, June 17. № 311.

THIS Paper contains a fictitious Letter from *Usbeck*, a *Persian* Philosopher, to *Ezron*; which is inserted for the Sake of the Conclusion

of it, about erecting Statues to the Memory of K. William.

After mentioning the brave Actions of K. William, he says, That since his Death the People dispute whether the Good he did proceeded from *ambitious Views*, or a *real and disinterested Love of Virtue*. Ezron, I detest these *European Refiners*. Let them look into the human Soul; there they must observe how the Passions and the Virtues co-operate, how closely they are interwoven. It is therefore weak and ungrateful, to enquire thus minutely into the Principles of a good Action. We should be contented to take Mankind as they are, with the Condition of human Frailty annex'd to their Beings.

Then having mention'd the Business of Statues, he says, Would these *Islanders* give real Glory to their *Benefactor*, let them carefully guard the Liberties, which their *Deliverer* actually restored, and supply the Defects of that glorious Work, which his Death render'd, in some Measure, uncompleat. Let them punctually observe and execute their Laws. Let them, at all Times, be jealous of the least Invasion of their *civil Rights*, and dare to assert and defend them, on all Occasions: So shall they long enjoy the Benefits they have receiv'd from their *Hero*, and perpetuate his Glory and their own Happiness, to which the Force of a *Cbizzel*, or *Pen*, cannot add one Tittle.

Fog's Journal, June 17. № 189.

THIS Paper contains some general Observations on Trade, and the Salt-Duty, written in the Reign of K. William.

The Author says, Of all the new G Impositions, none are so dangerous to the very Being of Trade, as the high Duties lately laid upon *Salt*. First, they affect the common People, whose chief Nourishment is *Bacon*, and

and other salted Flesh ; and by that Means have an universal Influence on all other Manufactures : But the Prejudice it may bring to Navigation, is yet of much higher Consequence.

The principal Expence of fitting out a trading Vessel, is Drink and Meat : The Excises and Duty upon Malt make Drink sufficiently dear to the Freighter ; and the Duty upon Salt makes Victualling a very heavy Burden upon him. All which must end in lessening our Navigation ; for Foreigners observing how dear Freight is with us, will trade in their own Ships as much as they can.

The very Duty for 40 Bushels of our *Newcastle* and *Limington* Salt, now generally us'd in salting Beef and Pork for Trading Vessels, amounts to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of which at the Year 88, the Prime Cost came but to 3*l.* Insomuch that we are inform'd, a Merchant can store himself in *Ireland*, for a long Voyage, with salt Beef and Pork, ready pack'd up, almost as cheap as he can buy the Salt in *England*.

Freight is not only the most politic, but the most national and certain Profit a Country can make by Trade ; therefore all Duties must be pernicious, that burden it and make it dear ; and the Salt-Duty seems to have more dangerous Consequences, in Relation to our Commerce abroad, than all the other Impositions put together.

Hyp-Dottor, June 20. N° 80.

Good Ministers.

HARD is the Fate of Kings, if they must be debarr'd that Satisfaction, which universally attends their People, of having some to share their deepest Consultations, and bear a Part in their important Affairs.

Shall Damon and Menalcas talk
Along the green and fragrant walk,
Where flow'st the chequer'd shade adorn
And bubbling springs salute the morn ?

Shall *Pbillis* with *Laurinda* rove
Where breezes fan the waving grove,
And there their thoughts, their cares impart,
Free as the motions of the heart ?
And can distinguish'd princes find
No proper solace of the mind ?
Must they alone sustain the state,
And bear an empire's awful weight ?

Besides, if we consult History, both sacred and profane, we may find how serviceable favourite Ministers have often prov'd to their Sovereigns and the People ; as *Joseph*, the King of Egypt's Favourite ; *Jehoiada*, prime Minister to King *Joash* ; *Mordecai* to *Abasuerus*, and *Daniel* to *Darius* and *Cyrus*.

Was not the Moderation of Nero's fam'd *Quinquennium* owing to *Seneca*, and another wise Politician ? *D'Anvers* himself owns that the D. of *Gloucester* was an excellent Minister in the Reign of *Henry VI*. And *Henry VIII*. had no Reason for his inflexible Severity against the Earl of *Essex*, who faithfully and diligently serv'd his royal Master, and from whose wise Management the infant Reformation receiv'd some of its best Supports.

The infamous Reign of Q. *Mary* had in all Probability been much worse, had not the prudent *Poole* moderated, in some Measure, the bloody Counsels of *Gardiner* and *Bonner*. We might mention the D. of *Somerset* under *Edward VI*. *Burleigh* and *Walsingham* under Q. *Elizabeth* ; *Clarendon* and *Southampton*, who supported the Constitution when 'twas likely to be overthrown in the Reign of *Charles II*. Lord *Sommers*, an Ornament to

F the Revolution, and a great Encourager of Learning ; as also the Earls of *Godolphin* and *Hallifax*.

The present prime Minister has met with a fiercer Opposition than any above-mention'd : That he is able to stem so violent a Tide of Envy, Detraction and Rage, is an undoubted Sign of superior Merit, and a Genius exalted as his Station.

Grubstreet Journal, June 8, 15, and 22.

Remarks on the Free Briton of the 1st Instant. (See p. 116.)

MR. Spondee first says, This is the first Letter in which the Particle *On* ever made a great Figure, and appear'd as a Gentleman of no small Importance (the Free Briton's Words.) In all other Places he seem'd to me no more than a personal indeterminate Pronoun. His Family indeed is very antient, his Name being deriv'd from *Homme*. The publick Criers us'd antiently to say *Hom fait Scavoir*, instead of *On fait Scavoir*: He afterwards gain'd the Force of a collective Noun, representing several uncertain and indefinite Persons, either in the first or third Person Plural. And the English Phrase in the Singular Number, *One cannot imagine*, and the like, seem to be deriv'd from the French *On ne peut imaginer*, &c. And tho' *On* be us'd for the first Person, 'tis always join'd to a Verb of the third Person Singular. I allow it is us'd for the first Person Plural, and may be translated by *We*: But then this *We* signifies several indefinite Persons, and never one certain Person as in Authority. Marshal Turenne first introduc'd Mons. *On* at the French Court; where tho' this Gentleman was well receiv'd, yet the King never commission'd him to represent his Person. That was always done by Mons. *Nous*, as the King here in England is by Mr. *We*. Upon the whole it is concluded, Mr. Walsingham may take his Choice, whether to be accounted a bad Frenchman, or a downright blundering Briton.

But the chief Part of these Papers relates to Mr. Walsingham's Method of arguing. As to his Facts, 'tis deny'd, that it was notorious that Thomson was a Jacobite: I never heard of it before (says Mr. Orthodoxo, now speaking) but have been assur'd, that he was a Scotch Presby-

terian. 'Tis also deny'd, that Dillon and Dun, Murray and Hay, are the Pretender's principal Ministers in France, and at Rome. And if the late Bp. Atterbury made use of the very Words alledged, which is very uncertain, 'tis most likely he meant, that this Villainy was only consequentially, but not originally design'd, for the Benefit of the Jacobites; amongst whom Thomson might hope for Refuge. He insists, that Dillon and Dun dar'd not give Thomson Protection, without Permission from the Pretender. Pray, what Protection could they give him in France? And if they had the Pretender's Permission, what need they have stipulated with him for his kind Reception at Rome? Does it not then (to use Walsingham's Words) appear to Demonstration, either that the Pretender gave no Permission for protecting Thomson to Dillon and Dunn, or that they made no Stipulation, gave no Recommendation in his Favour to the Pretender?

Walsingham says, Thomson was receiv'd with great Distinction at Rome; and as a Proof of it mentions the Pretender's eldest Son, and hopeful Heir apparent, visiting him on his Arrival, and being in Conference with him full two Hours. As he has not told us of the Ceremonial observ'd at this Conference, the chief Thing prov'd is the Hopefulness of the Pretender's Son, &c. who must needs be a very hopeful Lad to be able at 12 Years old to manage a Conference of full two Hours, with so cunning a Plenipotentiary as Thomson.

Supposing, but not granting, that Murray and Hay are Ministers at all to the Pretender, or are indeed resident at Rome, if they visited Thomson after his Confinement, 'twill be too late to shew the Distinction with which he was receiv'd; and if before, it may be ask'd how many Days were between his Arrival and Confinement, a true Answer to which may reduce the every Day to one Day.

If I could add an Account of the Ceremonial us'd in conducting *Thomson* to his *Apartment for his Lodgings* in the *Castle of St Angelo*, and placing him in it, it would appear he was receiv'd with very great Distinction; perhaps as great as was shewn A to Mr. *Kelly*, or even to Bp. *Atterbury*, when they went to their Apartments in the Tower.

We ought to give the Devil his Due, which Mr. *W.* will not deny to include the *Pope* and the *Pretender*; and I find myself justify'd in applying this Rule to the latter by Mr. *W.* himself, who informs us, that Mons. *On* was allow'd by a Honourable Gentleman in the *House*, to be in very Truth the *Pretender*, the Devil with cloven Feet.

Mr. *W.* declares the Vote of the *House* to be the most perfect Description of the Thing itself; and yet pretends to give us a more perfect one, by adding several historical Circumstances, which depend solely upon his own Authority.

Then having taken some Notice of the Poignancy of *Walsingham's* Wit, and the Fineness and Politeness of his Language, in the hyperbolical and onomatopoeical Style, he commends him for doing the late Bp. of *Rochester* a signal Piece of Justice, in letting us know he express'd his Abhorrence of *Thomson's* Offer to divide his Plunder among the *Jacobites*. Let this last Action of his Life cast a Veil upon his Errors in Sentiment or Conduct, since 'tis at least some Proof of the Character he gave of himself, in those Lines prefix'd to his Translation of *Virgil's Georgics*, as we had them in the News Papers; with which he concludes; adding two Translations, one literal and the other paraphrastical; as follows,

— Haec ego lusi
Ad Sequanæ ripas, Thamefino à flumine longè,
Jam senior, frattusque; sed ipsa morte, meorum,
Quos colui, patriaque memor, neque degener
usquam.

— Thus on the Banks of *Seine*,
Far from my native home I pass my hours,
Broken with years and pain; yet my firm heart
Regards my friends and country e'en in death.

Thus, where the *Seine* through realms of
slav'ry strays,
With sportive verse I wing my tedious days;
Far from *Britannia's* happy climate torn,
Bow'd down with age, and with diseases worn.
Yet e'en in death I act a steady part,
And still my friends and country share my heart.

Free Briton, June 22. N° 134.

B Present State of the Pretender's Hopes
and Interest in this Kingdom.

H E has for many Years been retir'd beyond the *Alps*, where, supported only by the Pope, he seems to wait for some Revolution in his Favour, without human Abilities or Courage.

D He has seen his Cabals defeated, his Faction dwindle, and the old Adherents of the *Stuart Family* taken off by Time, or disabled. The Clergy, formerly poison'd with *Jacobite* Principles, are now chang'd; the Nobility firmly attach'd to the Protestant Succession; and the Zeal for the *Jacobite* Cause seems lost in a general Contempt for the Person of the *Pretender*. France is govern'd by an Administration faithful to their Treaties, who are hated by all the E *Jacobites* remaining in Europe, who have only a hungry Refuge, or the wretched Pay of common Soldiers, either from the French or Spaniards.

F He cannot then promise himself any Success from the veteran *Jacobites*, but I fear he does from the Divisions of his Enemies. If he sees the *Whigs* broken into Parties and quarrelling for Power, and the losing Side become indifferent to the very Settlement, his Sorrows must be somewhat alleviated. But if he should ever see the discontented *Whigs*

G apostatizing to the *Jacobite* Cause, concerting Measures with them in Parliamentary Elections and Proceedings, and for reviving the old *Jacobite* Interest in the Boroughs: If such a Con-

Conjunction should also carry on the Work of *Defamation* Hand in Hand with the Cause of *Treason*; not only calumniating the Ministers, but *trading* the Prince on the Throne, his *Royal Consort*, and his *whole Family*: If farther such a wicked and abandon'd Spirit should make Men, in the Common-Hall of *London*, slight the Service, and affront the Fame of our *Great Deliverer*, K. *William*: And if there should be such *Apostates* as should appear in Favour of the *Pretender* himself, willing, in St. Stephen's *Chapel*, to screen a most *infamous Libel* and *Fraud* carried on by his Directions, under the *Covert of a private Name*, from the Resentment of Parliament, in order to save a *profligate-pilfering-pickpocket Pretender* from the national *Odium*, (See p. 120. B.) then indeed, base and abandon'd as he is, he might be tempted to raise Expectations of a Revolution in his Favour.

But then, if the Case describ'd should ever happen, we have a *Prince* on the Throne, whose Courage is equal to maintain, and whose Virtues deserve that Crown, which his People so willingly chose him to wear: And notwithstanding the *Defection* of every *corrupt bad Man*, if the faithful Friends of the King, and hearty Lovers of the Constitution, are *just to themselves*, not *tame* whilst wicked Men are *bold*, nor *idle* whilst such are *active*; we need not envy the *Jacobites* their *new Alliance*; we shall see the whole *Faction* soon laid low, confounded by that just Shame and Disappointment, which ought to follow all such *bad Men* and *base Measures*.

Universal Spectator, June 24. N^o 194.

The just Monarch.

A Poor Villager complain'd to *Mabmoud*, Sultan of *Damascus*, that a young Turk of Distinction had broke into his House, and

insulted him so, that he was forc'd to abandon it, with his Wife and Family, to the shameful Abuses of that bold Intruder, who afterwards escap'd, and remain'd unknown. The Sultan

A very much mov'd, charg'd the Suf-

ferer to come immediately and give him Notice, if ever that *Turk* should repeat the Insult; which he did three Days after, and the poor Man com-

plain'd to the Sultan accordingly, who taking a few Attendants, imme-

diately went with him. It was Night

B when they came to the House, but the Sultan order'd all the Lights to be put out; then rush'd boldly in,

and with his Sabre cut the Ravisher in Pieces. After which, he order'd a Torch to be lighted, and looking

C on the Face of the Malefactor, imme-

diately with an Air of Joy, fell down on the Ground and praised God. When he rose, he bid the

Man of the House bring out what Victuals he had, which was only some stale Brown-Bread and Butter-

D milk, of which the Sultan eat and drank heartily; and then being ready

to return, at the poor Man's Request, explain'd all the mysterious Circum-

E stances of this Action, as follows:

You must know, said he, that upon hearing this Complaint, and the Description of the Criminal you

gave me, I concluded he could be no other than my own Son: Therefore, lest my Eyes should suborn my Heart,

and the Tenderness of Nature enervate the Arm of Justice; I resolved, thro' the undistinguishing Veil of

F Night to give it Scope. But when I beheld it was not he, but only an Officer of my Guard, I fell down with Gladness to give Thanks unto

God that my own Offspring had not in this Affair deserved my Wrath, nor met with my Vengeance: And after all, I asked what Provision you

nance, from the Moment I heard this Accusation, till I had thus pun-
ished the Author of your Wrongs, and shew'd myself worthy of my People's Obedience: For this one Example shall make it known among them, that you have a Prince, under whom there is no Sufferer so mean, who need fear to be deny'd Redress; and no Offender so great, as may hope to escape Punishment.

Craftsman, June 24. N° 312.

Two Sorts of Avarice: A Passage from the Fable of the Bees.

A VARICE is no longer the Reverse of Profuseness, than whilst it signifies that sordid Love of Money and Narrowness of Soul, which hinders *Misers* from parting with what they have, and makes them covet it only to *board up*. But there is a Sort of *Avarice*, which consists in a greedy Desire of Riches, in order to *spend them*; and this often meets *Prodigality* in the same Persons, as is evident in most *Courtiers* and *great Officers*, both civil and military. In their *Buildings* and *Furniture*, *Equipages* and *Entertainments*, their *Gallantry* is display'd with the greatest Profusion; whilst the base *Actions* they submit to for Lucre, and the many *Frauds* and *Impositions* they are guilty of, discover the utmost *Avarice*. This Mixture of contrary Vices comes up exactly with the Character of *Catiline*, of whom it is said that he was *alieni appetens, sui profusus*; greedy after the Goods of others, and lavish of his own.

Fog's Journal, June 24. N° 190.

THIS Paper contains some Reflections on the Pamphlet about the late Reduction of the Land-Tax; which he says, consists chiefly of very dull and fulsom Encomiums upon one Man, for proposing this

Reduction of 1*s.* in the Pound: And how did he propose it? why by laying on the Tax again just taken off from *Salt* for three Years certain.

AThis Author (*says Fog*) sets out with a formal Declaration (of begin-
ning to ease the Freeholders) every Tittle of which is false; for 'tis well known that the Land-Tax from 4*s.* in the Pound has been reduced to 3, to 2, and to 1*s.* at different Times, and that without laying on a new Tax in lieu of it. But suppose what

Bhe says to be true, and that next Year another Shilling should be taken off for one Year only, and a new Tax, which would affect Trade, should be laid on for three Years certain, in-
cumber'd with an Army of Officers; would that prove this desirable Pre-
cedent? There are as many Persons employed, it seems, to collect 1*s.* in the Pound as 4, upon Land; but near 700 Persons added to the Civil List by Means of the Salt-Duty.

DOn its being said that he, the great Man, reflected, that Land was the Qualification of every Member, and that this was provided with a View of Advantage to the Free-
Eholders; *Fog* mentions a Bill being rejected this Session, for amending and making effectual an *Act* for se-
curing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons. Again,
FA Motion was made, and the Ques-
tion being put, that a Committee be appointed to enquire whether any Members do sit in the House contrary to Law; it pass'd in the Negative.

He asserts, that the Tax upon Salt has not increas'd the Price of Provisions in the Market; which every House-keeper within the Bills of Mortality knows to be false; for the *Act* was no sooner pass'd, than Bacon was rais'd in the Price in every Market in London. (For other Things relating to this Tax, see p. 111, 112, 113, 130.)

London Journal, June 24. N^o 178.

On the Land-Tax, General-Excise, &c.

THE Salt-Tax is to last but three Years; by which Time (says Mr. Osborne) I hope to see all the burdensome Taxes taken off, and the Money rais'd by a General Excise on Luxuries.

Whatever may be said of the Salt, easing the *Land* was most equitable; tho' according to the Anti ministerial Gentlemen, it can never be eas'd, because they say *all Taxes fall ultimately upon the Land*; for which they quote Mr. *Locke*. If indeed *all the Money or Wealth came from the Land*, then the Land producing *all* must *pay all*; which was very much our Case 3 or 400 Years ago, when all the Lands were in the Hands of the *King, Church and Barons*, and the People were all *Slaves and Beggars*. In those *pious, lazy Times*, we had no Trade abroad nor at home; and, as the Land was our *all*, so it *paid all*. But our Case is, God be thanked, very much mended. The Lands of *England* are worth about 20,000,000*l.* a Year; and there are in *England* about 8,000,000 of People; who one with another are maintain'd at about 10*l.* per Head (Sir William Petit reckon'd them at 7*l.* per Head in Charles II's Time;) so that we consume near 80,000,000*l.* a Year, which great Expence must be supported by *Trade and Labour*, which is both the *Cause and Consequence of Trade*; for Trade not only supports People who have no *Land* of their own, nor rent any, but is the *sole Cause* of the present high Value of Lands (since the Revolution, risen from 16 Years Purchase, to 24 or 25) and is also the *Cause* of all the *Improvements* upon Land. These G are all owing to Trade; and the Taxes which are paid by Tradesmen can't

relate to Land. Suppose a Tradesman makes a 1000*l.* a Year of his Business, spends it all, and pays 50*l.* to the Government, how does this affect the Land?

But how should Taxes be rais'd so A as to be least burdensome to the People, &c. This should be by an *Excise* upon all the *Superfluities, Luxuries, Pride and Vanity of Life*. The *Necessaries of Life*, and of our Manufactory ought never to be taxed: If the first are tax'd, the Expences of B the lower Sort of People must be greater, by which they will be less able to pay their Rents, and support their Families: And if both are taxed, the Goods manufatur'd will be dearer, and will not come so cheap to foreign Markets, and other C Nations will undersell us, to the great Prejudice of our Trade and Wealth.

'Tis the highest Justice, that all D should pay *Taxes* in Proportion to their *Expences*; and a General Excise, exclusive of the *Necessaries of Life* and *Trade*, is most reasonable: For then every Man may tax himself, and pay just what he *pleases*. Besides, a great many, who now spend more than they ought, will then be brought to consider, which is the first Step to *Wisdom*; and the lower Sort, when they must pay so much to the Government for the Luxuries of Tea, Coffee, Wine, fine Linnen, Cambricks, and other Follies of Life, will be brought to a Sense of their Extravagance. So that if the honourable Gentleman intends to take off, by Degrees, the Taxes on Soap, Candles, and Salt, &c. and Strong-Beer too, (which is become necessary to the poor labouring People) and will raise the Supplies by a General Excise upon the Luxuries of Life, he will be the greatest Benefactor to the Kingdom, and his Name will be had in everlasting Remembrance.

Weekly Register, June 17, and 24.

A Vision, occasion'd by the Ridotto al Fresco at Spring-Gardens, Vaux-Hall.

THIS bewitching Kind of Entertainment, so much a Novelty in these Parts, took its Rise in *Italy*, where Sloth and Luxury had banish'd Bravery and Virtue, and from thence has tainted all the polite Nations of *Europe*. I was induc'd (says this Writer) to make one of the gay Number at *Spring-Gardens*, and my Heart was weak enough to be captivated with so new a Representation of Pleasure. Towards the Morning I retir'd to Bed, with my Mind still intent on the Night's Entertainment, so that even my Dreams continu'd the Scene in the following Manner.

Methought I was transported to a wide Plain, in the Middle of which was an Inclosure, consisting of an high Wall, in the Centre of which was a magnificent Building like the antient Temples. At the Entrance stood a Figure cover'd with Eyes and Ears, which I learn'd was *Curiosity* herself, who offer'd to be my Guide, and to lead me into the fair Mansion before me; where I had the most enchanting Prospect that ever the Eye beheld. A long and ample Vista, illuminated with 10,000 Tapers, open'd at once; in the Middle of which all the Young and Vain of Mankind frolick'd along to a sumptuous Building at the End, which clos'd the View. This was the *Palace of Pleasure*, in the Middle of which sat the Goddess herself on a pompous Throne, so situate to have the four Gates open on every Side. Round about her a numberless Multitude worship'd at her Shrine, to whom she said, 'Come, my Children, take Possession of the Joys I have prepar'd for you: Arise, the different Paths are before you; chuse where you please; and what you wish shall be your own.' 'Tis *Virtue* only that frowns on her Admirers; but mine are always in my Smiles, and my Smiles are a sure Reward.'

Having ended her licentious Summons, the Crowd separated, and, issuing out of the four Portals, took their Way to the Temples at the End of the adjoining Vistas, as their different Inclinations led them. I as much inclin'd to the soft Invitation as any, and all my Difficulty was where to chuse. I turn'd to my Guide for Advice, but had lost her, and a grave, sober, lovely Matron had taken her Place. Her Name was *Virtue*, and she bid me follow her and be wise.

The first of the four Fabricks she led me to was situate in a most delicious Garden; where, as well as at the Windows were Multitudes of laughing, toying People of both Sexes, who seem'd only made for themselves and one another: Nothing but Joy seem'd to reside

amongst them; and Pleasure was the Busines of their Lives. I long'd to mingle with them; but my Guide told me this was the *House of Lust*, and that Pain, Sorrow and Repentance harbour'd in the gloomy Recesses behind it: She led me round, and I saw that those who seem'd so happy without, were most miserable within: Here was Jealousy, Revenge, Disease and Want; the whole Scene was that of a Lazar-House, and the Groans of the Tortur'd the only Musick of the Place,

The next led me to a rural Scene, sacred to the *God of Wine*, where were collected the boon Companions of the World, the Noise of whose Mirth and Riot ascended to the Stars. I was again like to be captivated, but *Virtue* reprov'd me, and bid me once more tremble at the Consequence; and so leading me away shew'd me the dire Effects of *Intemperance in Wine* as well as *Love*. Here lay the dying Drunkard, here languished the enervated Reveller, here pin'd the prodigal Spendthrift, and here the sottish Murderer wept over his Friend that the Madness of Wine had causelessly slain.

C I was next led to a majestick Structure, the Abode of *Ambition*, where the Crouds that throng'd in and out were most sumptuously array'd. I prepar'd to join myself with the craving Crew; but my Guide earnestly withheld me, adding, that *Ambition also was Vanity*; and leading me behind the vaunted Idol's Throne, I saw the Assassin's Dagger, the envenom'd Present, the Engines of Death and Infamy, and all the Tools of Oppression. Nothing appear'd easy; all was Vexation, Pain and Misery, and all own'd their Expectations, Dependencies and Acquirements vain.

E My Guide for the last Time led me thro' a horrid, lonely Passage, into a large Hall full of Cobwebs and Dust, where, by a dim Light thro' a painted Window, we discover'd a wrinkled, hoary old Man sitting on an immense Heap of Riches, and counting it over with a Look of Suspicion and Fear. This was the God *Plutus*, attended by a Number of Votaries with the lowest Prostrations, but even while they worship'd they cheated their God. The Evils of *Avarice* put on no Gloss. Doubt and Fear are the covetous Man's Companions, Oppression and Dishonesty his Slaves, and Ignominy and Curses his Reward. Yet I could hardly resist the Temptation; but *Virtue* reclaim'd me once more to herself, and, after having again bid me beware, left me in the Midst of the visionary Scene to make the Application of her Precepts.

Hyp-Doctor, June 27. N^o 81.

The English Queens.

THE Roman Legions felt the Force of feminine Valour, when *Boadicea*, a British Queen, rous'd afresh, by her Example, the

slumbering Ardour of her Countrymen.

Some Kings have been noted for conjugal Love and Fidelity; but nothing can exceed what is recorded of the Queen of K. Richard I. who suck'd the Wound which he receiv'd from a poison'd Arrow in his Wars against the Saracens in the holy Land.

Queen Elizabeth of never-dying Memory has acquir'd a glittering Reputation, as well by her resig'n'd and admirable Deportment, when a Prisoner in the Tower, as by her heroic Actions, when she sway'd the Scepter.

Queen Mary, the illustrious Consort of K. William III. as she shar'd the Honours of the Diadem, was an equal Ornament to the Court, and a Blessing to the Nation. Mr. Prior has paid an harmonious Tribute to the Memory of this religious, this beneficent Queen; and had it been in the Power of tuneful Notes to have broke the iron Slumbers of Death, Great-Britain had been happy in the Return of their darling Sovereign.

The Glories of Part of the Reign of Queen Anne, rise thick as the Beauties of a Constellation. This the Plain of Blenheim can witness, and this the Field of Ramillies.

Every Reader will on this Occasion naturally turn his Eyes to the present Guardian of our Liberty, to view there a shining Pattern of conjugal Fidelity, maternal Tenderness, and royal Concern for the Welfare of her Subjects. Her firm Attachment to the Protestant Interest was leng ago seen in a noble Refusal of imperial Honour: All the Lustre of the largest Crown in Europe vanish'd, when plac'd in Competition with a blissful Eternity. Her Regard to Learning appears in that impartial Condescension with which she has treated eminent Men, Dr. Clarke, &c. taking Pleasure in a close Enquiry into the most refin'd Parts of Literature, at the same Time that she gave a greater, by judicious Remarks on every Subject that was start'd.

*May therefore every Briton pray
In views as constant as the day,
That sacred beams may ever shine
Around illustrious Caroline!
Protect her ye Graphic boys,
Protect the guardian of our coasts,
While blessings wait our absent king,
And distant realms with transport ring.
Revolving moons arise in baffle,
No more your orbs should move too fast,
To make Great-Britain's joys compleat,
And see the royal lovers meet.*

Free Briton, June 29. N° 135.

The Use and Abuse of Power.

ONE who signs himself Algernon Sidney, says; Power is the Medium of Happiness, and every Man hath equal Claim to it; for he that has a Right to the End, must have a Right to the Means. Society unites the Powers of Action, essential to Happiness, under common Authority, and institutes Govern-

ment to balance their divided Powers; whereby Liberty is preserv'd.

The collective Power of Society, being vested in Trust for the Use of the Whole, must still be every Man's Property; to which he has Recourse, of Right, whenever he wants its Assistance. It is not only intended to protect

A Men from Injuries, but to aid them in reciprocal good Offices. Common Preservation is mere Chicanery, if common Enjoyment is not a Fundamental.

When the Community is enslav'd and impoverish'd, its Arms are employ'd to preserve the Prince, not the People. Since all Tyranny is intolerable, what does it signify to absolute Slaves, who is their Master? A Prince without Controul, is a Tyrant; tho'

B good in his own Nature, he must be very bad in Government. If Men be doom'd to Poverty and Misery, why should they associate in Communities? If they must submit to Penury, they had better embrace it as Savages than Slaves. The Wilds of Nature will yield them some Enjoyment; but under Tyranny the most fertile Countries will not relieve Necessity,

C and the utmost Industry of Man can hardly supply the wanton Luxury of Courts. Can Society have any Cement where there is no common Interest? Can any Thing but Happiness be either a personal or social Interest? And what can be common to Society, but that which is equal to all? Yet alas! where does any such Interest subsist?

D Ambition and Avarice are irreconcileable with it, and the Votaries of these, sworn Enemies to it. Nothing so effectually prevents their bad Designs, as Equality in the State. Power naturally tends to corrupt the Heart; for Men, instead of enlarging their Beneficence, increase their Ambition, and study rather to be mightier than wiser or better. Thus are they bent to make their Authority a private Interest, when

E it ought to be of publick Use. Who then should be intrusted with exorbitant Power, since fatal Experience has taught us, that when we establish an Officer, whose Authority we are unequal to, from that Moment Liberty is suspended, and the whole Constitution at his Mercy? Because no Covenants are obligatory, but whilst they may be carried into Execution; and the Condition of Forfeiture, annex'd to the Abuse of Power, is a mere Nullity, if the Community have no Strength to enforce it.

F Nothing is more essential to equal Power than equal Knowledge; therefore under absolute Governments common Sense was always a capital Crime. Nothing was ever more grossly absurd, than restraining Knowledge to prevent Error. The more narrowly Things are searched, the more truly they are seen; and the better they are understood, the more fairly will they be judged. This was always seen in Government; therefore when People had Liberty of Thinking and Speaking, none but Men of Genius could be Knaves; It requir'd uncom-

mon Parts to deceive ; but we find it easy to delude the Ignorant and Uninform'd.

When Men employ *Power* against *Knowledge*, they do inexpresible Mischief. It was this prevail'd against the divine *Socrates*. 'Twast this which struggled with *Christianity* in its Infancy ; which put the *Lord of Life* to Death, oppos'd the Propagation of his *Gospel*, and fought such sanguinary Battles with his *Proselites*. It was *Power* that afterwards invaded *Christianity* under its own Banners, and under the Sanction of the sacred Name of *Jesus*, establish'd equal *Falshood*, as he or his *Apostles* had establish'd *Truth*. 'Twas *Power* that impos'd *Purgatory*, *Transubstantiation*, *Infallibility*, and *implicit Belief*; that introduc'd *false Miracles* and *lying Wonders*; that crush'd *Wickliffe*, who was doing the Work of *Luther* in earlier Days ; and that hid the Purity of the *Gospel* so long from our Eyes.

Who then would be for employing Power against Knowledge ? for exerting Authority against Enquiries, and punishing Men for their Opinions ? The same Frauds and Mischiefs may again be repeated ; a future *Socrates* be murder'd, and another *Wickliffe* persecuted. Why are all Letters and liberal Arts prohibited in the *Turkish Empire* ? Nothing else can support such a Government, since none but the most ignorant and blind *Devotees* can ever be *Mahometan Slaves*. 'Tis the same Case among the *Papish Priests* ; an Order, who pretend a Commission to preach against the Vices of all

Men, yet boldly demand to be *easy* in their own ; and therefore forbid all the Scrutinies of Truth, calling to their Aid the *awful secular Arm* : But where the *pure Christian Religion* is taught, this must be abhor'd and avoided ; otherwise there would be no Difference between *Papery* and *Protestantism*.

Before the *Reformation*, Knowledge was shamefully suppress'd among us ; and when it was carrying on, the Legislature found no better Way, than to encourage Letters : It was therefore they remitted the Pains of *Felony* to those who could write and read as Clerks ; since the only Way to reform the Church, was to make Men as knowing as the Clergy.

Our present most excellent Administration desire no better Support than Knowledge and good Sense ; and Multitudes honour and respect them, and are their Friends, for their Tenderness to Liberty. We remember what were the Measures of former Reigns, how the Liberty of the Press was *abolish'd*, and that of the Subject suspended ; how *Juries* were corrupted, or aw'd, and *Judges* made mere Instruments of Power : But it is to our glorious *Revolution* and vindictive Parliaments that we owe our present Happiness ; that the Publick is equally administer'd, and Power fairly divided. Let us then unite in the common Causè against all the Friends of Oppression and Ignorance, so shall we find our Struggles successful. The Truth is great, and will prevail.

Poetical ESSAYS.

The QUEEN Regent.

WHETHER affairs of policy or love
To earth (his foreign realm) call'd
mighty Jove,
He gave commission to the minor gods,
Jointly to govern the supreme abodes ;
Jealous that Juno, were she left to reign,
Might misrule heav'n, ere be return'd again.
The British monarch, in his consort dear,
Happier than Jove, had no such cause to fear ;
But conscious of her fitness for command,
Appointed her sole regent of the land :
Nor shew'd more royal wisdom in the choice,
Than gave fresh matter for his people's joys !

Out of the Greek, by Mr. Crashaw. A Description of Love.

LOVE is lost, nor can his mother
Her little fugitive discover :
She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him.
Love is lost, and thus she crys him :
O Yes ! if any happy eye
This roving wanton should deservy ;
Let the finder surely know,
Mine is the wag ; 'tis I that owe

The winged wand'rer ; and that none
May think his labour vainly gone,
The glad descrier shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss
From Venus' lips ; but as for him
That brings him to me, he shall swim
In riper joys, more shall be his
(Venus assures him) than a kiss.
But lest your eye discerning slide,
These marks may be your judgment's guide ;
His skin as with a fiery blushing
High-colour'd is, his eyes still flushing
With nimble flames, and tho' his mind
Be ne'er so curs'd, his tongue is kind ;
For never were his words, in ought,
Found the pale issue of his thought.
The working bees soft melting gold,
That which their waxen mines infold,
Flow not so sweet as do the tones
Of his tun'd accents ; but if once
His anger kindle, presently
It boils out into cruelty,
And fraud : he makes poor mortals burts
The objects of his cruel sports.
With dainty curls his froward face
Is crown'd about ; but oh ! what place,

What

What farthest nook of lowest boll,
Feels not the strength, the reaching spell
Of his small hand? yet not so small
As 'tis powerful therewithal.
Tho' bare his skin, his mind he covers,
And like a fancy bird he hovers
With wanton wing, now here, now there,
'Bout men and women, nor will spare,
'Till at length he perching rest,
In the closet of their breast.
His weapon is a little bow,
Yet such a one as (Jove knows how)
Ne'er suffer'd yet his little arrow,
Of heart's bight arbes to fall narrow.
The gold that on his quiver smiles
Deceives mens fears with flatt'ring wiles.
But oh! (so well my wounds can tell)
With bitter shafts 'tis save'd so well.
He is all cruel, cruel all;
His torch imperious, tho' but small,
Makes the sun (of flames the fire)
Worse than sun-burnt in his fire.
Wherefore you chance to find him
Seize him, bring him, (but first bind him.)
Pity not him, but fear thy self,
Tho' thou see the crafty elf
Tell down his silver drops unto thee,
They're counterfeit and will undo thee.
With baited smiles if he display
His fuming cheeks, look not that way.
If he offer sugar kisses,
Start and say, the serpent kisses.
Draw him, drag him, tho' be pray,
Woo, intreat, and crying say,
Prithee, sweet, now let me go,
Here's my quiver, shafts and bow:
I'll give thee all, take all; take bad
Lest his kindness make thee bleed.
Whate'er it be love offers, still presume,
That though it shines, 'tis fire, and will consume.

A Description of Anger: From Dramaticus to Mr. W—— on a suppos'd Reconciliation between them.

HORACE, Lib. I. Ode XVI. imitated.

O Thou who managest the stage,
Late subject of my Grub-street rage;
To flames, or fear, or any where,
O W—— those bated papers bear.
Not Phœbus from the secret shrine,
Not Cybele, nor god of wine,
Their priests with half the fury fill,
That anger in a moment will.

Anger, which nothing can restrain,
Nor the drawn sword, nor wrecking main;
Nor furious fire, nor mighty Jove
Rushing with tumult from above.

'Tis said, when first Prometheus bold
Compos'd of clay the human mould;
Something he took from every beast,
And fir'd with lion's rage our breast.

Anger Thyestes mard'rous made,
And lately towns in ashes laid;

Drew o'er their walls the boſile plow,
Mark of their total overbrow.

Then calm thy mind. My boiling heat
Made me prudential thoughts forget;
While disappointment and quick ire
Inflam'd me with Grubean fire.

Now gentler methods I pursue,
Renouncing all I said to you.
Then friends once more we'll be to day;
Act but my Untheatric play.

The Lady's Dressing-Room. By D—— Sw——t.

FIVE hours (and who can do it less in?)

By baughty Celia spent in dressing;
The goddess from her chamber issues,
Array'd in lace, brocades and tissus.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
And Betty otherwise employ'd;
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the litter as it lay;
Whereof, to make the matter clear,
An inventory follows here.

And first a dirty knock appear'd,
Beneath the arm-pits well besmear'd.
Strephon, the rogue, display'd it wide,
And turn'd it round on every side.
On such a point few words are best,
And Strephon bids us guess the rest;
But swears how damnable the men lie,
In calling Celia sweet and cleanly.
Now listen while be next produces
The various combs for various uses,
Fill'd up with dirt so closely fixt,
No brusht thou'd force a way betwixt.
A pastie of composition rare,

Sweat, dandrif, powder, lead, and hair:
A forebead cloth with oil upon't
To smooth the wrinkles on her front;
Here allum flower to stop the streams,
Exhal'd from sour unsavory streams;
There night-gloves made of Tripsy's hide,
Bequeath'd by Tripsy when she dy'd,
With puppy water, beauty's help
Dishill'd from Tripsy's darling tubby;

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with washes, some with pastie,
Some with pomatum, paints and slops,
And ointments good for scabby chaps.
Hard by a filthy basin stands,
Foul'd with the scouring of her bands;
The basin takes whatever comes,
The scraping of her teeth and gums.
A nasty compound of all buss,
For here she spits, and here she spues.
But oh! it turn'd poor Strephon's bowels,
When he beheld and smelt the towels,
Begum'd, bematter'd, and beslim'd
With dirt, with sweat, and ear-wax grim'd.
No object Strephon's eye escapes,
Here petticoats in frousy heaps;
Nor be the handkerchiefs forgot
All varnish'd o'er with snuff and snot.

The stockings why should I expose,
Stain'd with the marks of stinking toes ;
Or greasy cuffs and pinners reeking,
Which Celia slept at least a week in ?
A pair of tweezers next be found
To pluck her brows in arches round,
Or hairs that sink the forehead low,
Or on her chin like bristles grow.

The virtues we must not let pass
Of Celia's magnifying glass.
When frighted Strephon cast his eyes on't
It shew'd the visage of a gyant.
A glass that can to sight disclose
The smallest worm in Celia's nose,
And faithfully direct her nail
To squeeze it out from head to tail ;
For catch it nicely by the head,
It must come out alive or dead.

Why, Strephon, will you tell the rest ?
And must you needs describe the chest ?
That careless wench ! no creature warn her
To move it out from yonder corner ;
But leave it standing full in sight
For you to exercise your spight !
In vain the workman shew'd his wit
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem in this disguise,
A cabinet to vulgar eyes :
For Strephon ventur'd to look in,
Resolv'd to go thro' thick and thin ;
He lifts the lid, there needs no more,
He smelt it all the time before.

As from within Pandora's box,
When Epimetheus op'd the locks,
A sudden universal crew
Of human evils upwards flew ;
He still was comforted to find
That hope at last remain'd behidn :
So Strephon lifting up the lid,
To view what in the chust was hid,
The vapours flew from out the vent ;
But Strephon cautious never meant
The bottom of the pan to grope,
And foul his bands in search of hope.
O never may such wile machine
Be once in Celia's chamber seen !

O may she better learn to keep
* Those secrets of the hoary deep !
As mutton cutlets, prime of meat,
Whicb tho' with art you salt and beat,
As laws of cookery require,
And toast them at the clearest fire ;
If from adown the boateful chops
The fat upon a cinder drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame
Pai'ning the flesh from whence it came ;
And up exhales a greater stench,
For which you curse the careless wench ;
So things, which must not be express'd,
When plump into the reeking chust,
Send up an excremental smell
To taint the parts from whence they fell,
The petticoats and gown perfume,
Which wast a stink round every room.

* Milton.

Thus finishing his grand survey,
Disgusted Strephon sde away,
Repeating in his am'rous fit,
Oh ! Celia, Celia, Celia, sb—s !

But vengeance, goddess never sleeping,
Soon punish'd Strephon for his peeping ;
His foul imagination links
Each dame he sees with all her stinks :
And if unsavoury odours fly,
Conceives a lady standing by ;
All women his description fit,
And both ideas jump like wits ;
By vicious fancy coupled fast,
And still appearing in contrast.
I pity wretched Strephon blind
To all the charms of female-kind ;
Should I the queen of love refuse,
Because she rose from stinking earth ?
To him that looks behind the scene,
Statira's but some pokey queen.
When Celia in her glory shows,
If Strephon would but stop his nose ;
(Who now so impiously blasphem'd
Her tintments, daubs, and paints and creams,
Her waffles, slops, and every clout,
Whicb he makes so foul a rout ;)
He soon would learn to think like me,
And blesb his ravish'd sight to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from dung.

Advice to a Parson, an Epigram ;
by D——n S——t.

WOULD you rise in the church ? be stupid and dull,
Be empty of learning, of insolence full :
Tho' lewd and immoral, be formal and grave,
In flatt'ry an artist, in fawning a slave,
No merit, no science, no virtue is wanting sing :
In him, that's accomplish'd in cringing and cant,
Be studious to practise true meannels of spirit ;
For who but lord Bolton was mitred for merit ?
Would your wish to bewrap'd in a Rochet? — in short,
Be as pox'd and profane as F——n or H——t.

On seeing a worthy Prelate go out of
Church in Time of Divine Service,
to wait on his Grace the D——of D——.

LO RD Pam in the church (could you think
it) kneel'd down,
When told that the Duke was just come to town,
His station despising, unaw'd by the place,
He flies from his God, to attend on his Grace :
To the court it was fitter to pay his devotion,
Since God had no hand in his lordship's promotion.

Epigram.

WHERE-ever honest you seek ; the mind
Must not to losty prospects be confin'd.
The low will equally your search delude :
The middle rank makes your enquiry good.
There grandeur tempts not virtue to receive ;
Nor, as in those, is she quite starv'd by need.
The

The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

JUNE, 1732.

THURSDAY, June 1.

 HIS Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.* 1. An Act for the further Application of the Sinking Fund. 2. For the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactory. 3. For improving the Tillage. 4. For encouraging the Growth of Coffee in *America*. 5. For the punishing of Persons pulling down Turnpikes. 6. For the better securing the *East-India Company's* Trade. 7. For the Encouragement of the *Greenland Fishery*. 8. For regulating Pilots. 9. For the further Qualification of Justices of the Peace. 10. For making a Process in the Courts of Equity effectual. 11. To oblige the Justices at their Quarter-Sessions to determine Appeals. 12. For making void the Contracts for the Sale of the late Earl of *Derwentwater's* Estate. 13. To restrain Sir *Robert Sutton* and others from going out of this Kingdom. (See p. 91.) 14. To appoint Commissioners to determine the Claims of the Creditors of the *Charitable Corporation*. 15. To prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests. 16. To prevent Frauds committed by Bankrupts. 17. To prevent the Exportation of Hats in *America*. 18. For rebuilding of *Blandford*. 19. For rebuilding of *Tiverton*. 20. *Chester Road Bill*. 21. For mending the Pier of *Scarborough*. 22. *Dunstable Road Bill*.

23. To rebuild the Pier of *Barton*.
24. To make the River *Ouze* navigable. And to several private Bills. His Majesty then made a most gracious Speech to both Houses, (which we inserted in our *Magazine*, p. 99.) and prorogu'd the Parliament to July 27.

SATURDAY, 3.

About One in the Afternoon, the King, attended by several of the Nobility, went from St. James's to *Whitehall* in his Chair, and crois'd to *Lambeth* in one of the Royal Barges. From thence he proceeded in an open Chaise to *Greenwich*, and imbarke'd immediately on board the *Carolina Yacht*, where an elegant Dinner was prepar'd. About Five the *Carolina* fir'd a Gun as a Signal for weighing Anchor, and in about three Quarters of an Hour, they were all under Sail; but there being but little Wind, which afterwards was against them, they were oblig'd to tow with their Boats thro' *Woolwich-Reach*. Her Majesty and most of the Royal Family went the same Day to *Richmond*; where having staid about a Week, they remov'd to *Kensington*. His Majesty, before he went away, sign'd a Charter incorporating Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*.

MONDAY, 5.

The nine Malefactors, condemn'd last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, were all executed at *Tyburn*: One of their Bodies was deliver'd to the Surgeons, seven to their Friends, and one lay some Time under the Gallows, till

at last the Mob took it up, and buried it in a Ditch in *Azon-Road*. (See p. 93.)

This Day came Advice of his Majesty's safe Arrival, with all the State Yachts, at the *Nore*; where his Majesty was saluted by 21 Guns from all the Men of War under the Command of the Lord Viscount *Torrington*, appointed to convoy the King to *Holland*. About One they put into the Harbour of *Sheerness*, the Tide being made up when they reach'd the *Nore*, and the Wind blowing fresh at *East*. The Garrison saluted his Majesty with 61 Guns. The next Day an Account was brought to *Richmond*, that his Majesty still continued Wind-bound at the *Nore*.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

This Morning, about Five, the Gun was fir'd for the State Yachts to unmoor, and about 10 they were all under sail; but there being little Wind, and that not fair, the Yachts were tow'd out of the Harbour by Boats. The Officers of the Garrison and Navy had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, being introduced by Lord *Torrington*. Also whilst his Majesty lay at *Sheerness*, the Mayor, Jurats, and Bailiffs of the Corporation of *Queenborough* waited on him in the *Carolina Yacht*, and had the same Honour: And the Lord *Harrington*, the Lord *De la War*, and the Lord Viscount *Torrington* were admitted free Burghers of that Corporation.

This Night was the *Ridotto al Fresco* at *Spring-Gardens, Vaux-Hall*; there were about 100 Soldiers planted, with their Bayonets fix'd, at the outward Doors and along the Avenues to the House, to prevent any Disturbance: The Chief of the Company went in between Nine and Eleven; and the Dresses for the most Part, were Dominees and Lawyers Gowns, tho' one Third of the Company had no Dresses or Masks: It is reckon'd there were about 400 People there, and about ten Men to one Woman. The Company broke up

between Three and Four on Thursday Morning, and about Five the Soldiers cross'd the Water to return Home: His Royal Highness, attended by several Noblemen and Gentlemen, &c. went in about Ten, and staid about two Hours, and then return'd with his Company.

MONDAY, 12.

This Morning about Two, Mr. *Over*, the King's Messenger, arrived at *Kensington*, with the welcome News of his Majesty's safe landing on Saturday last at three in the Afternoon, at *Heveetfluy* in *Holland*; as did Mr. *Hobourg*, one of the Pages of the Back-Stairs to the Queen, with the same Account to her Majesty.

TUESDAY, 13.

This Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Torrington*, accompanied by Sir *George Saunders*, arrived in Town, and went immediately to *Kensington* to give an Account of his Majesty's safe Arrival in *Holland*.

The same Day at the Court at *Kensington*, in a great Assembly of the Lords of the Privy Council, the Queen's most excellent Majesty being present, the King's Commission appointing her Regent over this Kingdom by the Style and Title of Guardian of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and his Majesty's Lieutenant within the same, during his Majesty's Absence, was, by her Majesty's Command open'd and read; after which his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and all the Lords and others of the Council who were present, had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand.

The same Day the Lady *Lawley's* Counsel mov'd to discharge her Ladyship out of Custody; which was done accordingly, her Ladyship first paying a Bill of Costs and five Marks, as order'd by the Court. (See p. 92.)

John Waller was brought to the *Seven Dials*, to stand in the Pillory (for the first Time) according to the Sentence pass'd on him the last Sessions, for swearing against several innocent

nocent Persons of robbing him on the Highway in different Counties, by which Means they were convicted, and near being executed. (See p. 93.) After he had stood upon the Pillory about three Minutes, in which Time he was most furiously pelted with Colliflower-Stalks, large Stones and Pieces of Bottles, by which he was very much cut in his Face and Head; a Chimney-Sweeper jump'd up to him and pulled him down from the Pillory, and tore all his Cloaths off, leaving only his Stockings and Shoes on. After that they beat him, and jump'd upon him as he lay on the Ground till they had actually kill'd him. He was carried back to Newgate: And the next Day the Coroner's Jury sat at or the Body, and brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*, by Persons unknown, with unlawful Weapons.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

A Board of Admiralty was held, when their Lordships fill'd up the Guard-Ships, to the Number of 14 Sail, with their full Complements of Officers, and order'd them to be compleated with their full Complements of Men, they being to be fitted out for the Sea-Service with all Expedition. Several Press Warrants were also issued out from the Admiralty for impressing Seamen. The Monday following they began to press at the *Nore* and other Places below, when they press'd a great Number of able Seamen out of the homeward bound Ships, and put them on board his Majesty's Ships lying at the *Nore*; and on the 21st there was an Account at the Admiralty Office, that about 1700 Seamen had been impress'd since Monday last. Captain *Gregory* and Captain *Reddib* were appointed Regulating Captains, to regulate the Press.

THURSDAY, 15.

Came on a farther Hearing before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, relating to the Cause which has been so long

depending between the Right Rev. the Bishop of *Hereford* Plaintiff, and his Brother the Duke of *Bridgewater* Defendant; in Relation to Tithes which the Bishop lays Claim to, at *Whitchurch*, &c. in the County of *Salop*; and after a long Hearing, an Issue was granted for the same to be tried at the next Assizes in the said County.

The same Day there was a General Court of the *Charitable Corporation*, at their House in *Spring-Garden*, when the seven following Gentlemen were chosen Committee-Men for the Year ensuing, by way of Ballot, viz. Dr. *John Mowbray*, *Clifford William Philips*, Esq; *William Wilkinson*, Esq; *Charles Staples*, Esq; *James Gaftine*, Esq; *Andrew Dauterville*, Esq; *Stephen De la Creuze*, Esq;

FRIDAY, 16.

A Messenger arrived at *Whitehal* from his Majesty, and immediately proceeded to *Richmond*, with an Account of his Majesty's safe Arrival at *Herenhausen*.

The same Day was held a General Court of the S. S. Company, when after a long and elaborate Speech of Sir *John Eyles* from the Chair, containing a large Account of the present State of the Company's Affairs, the Court came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That the 1,000,000 payable to this Company by the Government at *Michaelmas* next, be applyed to the Bond Creditors by Payment of 50 per Cent. of the principal Debt due to them, to be taken and consider'd as a Reduction or Diminution of so much of the trading Capital mentioned in a Scheme propos'd and agreed to at the last General Court. And that it be refer'd to the Court of Directors to make Application to Parliament next Sessions for perfecting the Remainder of the said Scheme. (See p. 38.)

2. That a Committee be appointed to inspect and examine the several Ac-

Accompts (mention'd in the Sub-Governor's Speech) and that they make their Report thereupon to this Court with all convenient Dispatch.

3. That in Addition to the Power given to the said Committee, they be added to the Committee of Law-Suits for the Prosecution of Capt. *William Cleland* and Mr. *James Doliffe*.

4. That the said Committee consist of 15 Persons, whereof seven to be a *Quorum*.

5. That the Qualification of each Person to be chosen of the said Committee be 2000*l.* Stock in his own Name and Right, and that the said Stock be held by the respective Persons, during the Continuance of the Committee.

6. That no Person who is, or has been in the Direction of the Company, since the Year 1720, shall be chosen of the said Committee.

7. That as soon as conveniently may be after the Shutting of the Books at *Midsummer* next, Lists of the Names of all the Proprietors possessed of 2000*l.* Stock and upwards, qualified to be chosen of the said Committee, be printed.

8. That when the said Lists are printed, publick Notice be given of their being ready to be deliver'd, and that ten Days Notice be given for the holding of a General Court, in order to the balloting for the said Committee.

9. That the Court of Directors be, and they are hereby empower'd to receive any Proposals from *Spain*, that shall be made under sufficient Authority, for giving a Compensation to the Company for their yielding up of their annual Ship; and that, in Case such Proposals are made, they lay the same before the General Court.

The Dutches Dowager of *Marlborough*, about this Time, subscribed 300,000*l.* on the *Salt-Duty*.

MONDAY, 19.

Came on before Lord Chief Justice *Raymond* at *Guildhall*, a Trial between Mr. *John Whitbam*, Plaintiff, and Mess^t. *Fretwell* and *Smith*, Defendants, for taking 8*s.* 6*d.* out of the Plaintiff's Shop for the Orphan's Tax, of which Tax the said Defendants had been Collectors for the Ward of *Bassishaw* for the Year 1730; when a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, and 8*s.* 6*d.* Damages with Cost.

Five Servants belonging to Mr. *Selby*, a Whitster at *Mitcham*, having been bit by a mad Dog some Time ago, in a dangerous Manner, four of them were dipt in Salt Water, and are like to do well; but the other, to whom his Master had lent a Horse to go to *Gravesend* to be dipt, went another Way in the Country and neglected the same; and this Day he died in a raving Condition.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The Rt. Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole*, sat in the Court of *Exchequer* as Chancellor of the said Court, on a Plea lodged to the Title of the Estate of Sir *William Althrop*; concerning which Plea the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron *Comyns* were of Opinion 'twas not good; but Mr. Baron *Carter* and Mr. Baron *Thomson* were of a contrary Opinion; so the Chancellor was oblig'd to decide it; and after it had been learnedly argued on both Sides, he agreed with the two former, and gave his Opinion it was not a good Plea, so it was set aside.

THURSDAY, 22.

The Associates and Trustees for settling a new Colony in *Georgia* in *America* met at their new House in *Old Palace Yard, Westminster*, for the first Time, when a Clergyman brought them from an unknown Person a Bank Note of 100*l.*

FRIDAY, 23.

Sir *Robert Sutton*, Knight of the *Bath*, enter'd into Recognizances before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, not to depart the Kingdom for one Year

Year, and until the End of the next Sessions of Parliament, &c. pursuant to the late Act.

Prince *Cantemir* had a private Audience of the Queen, and acquainted her with the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the *Perſians* and her *Ruſſian* Maſtety.

MONDAY, 26.

Mr. *Woolley* and Mr. *Warren*, two of the Aſſitants of the *Charitable Corporation*, gave Bail before the Baſrons of the *Exchequer*, not to depart the Kingdom till the End of next Session of Parliament.

This Night about Nine, Lieutenant *Smith*, with his Press-Gang, belonging to the *Edinburgh*, went on board ſome *Norway* Ships lying in *Hanover-Hole*, being *Danes*, *Swedes*, &c. to press ſome of the Men, feveral of whom were *English*; but they no ſooner got on board but all the Ships Crews in the Teer gathered together in a Body, and got their Handſpikes, Iron Crows, Hatchets, and other Weapons, and as fast as the Press Gang got up the Sides of the Ships they knock'd them into the *Thames*; but notwithstanding this Reſiſtance, the Press-Gang got again into the Ship, but being overpoWer'd, their Adverſaries got the Lieutenant, and were going to cut his Head off with one of the Hatchets, and would certainly have done it, had not a stout Fellow knock'd the Person down as he was going to ſtrike the Blow, and at the ſame Time took the Lieutenant in his Arms and flung him over-board, by which Means he ſaved his Life: After the Press-Gang was got into their Boat, ſome with broken Arms, others with their Ribs broke (who were afterwards carried to *Deptford-Yard* to the Surgeon to be cured) the Ships Crews flung into the Boat at them feveral Handſpikes, Hatchets, and other deſperate Weapons, all which were brought into the publick Hall of the Admiralty, and a Complaint was likewife made to their Lordships.

THURSDAY, 29.

A Court of Admiralty was held at the *Old Bailey*, when the five following Persons, viz. *John Tatum*, *Andrew Tuff*, *Abel Perkins*, *Elias Berree*, and *Thomas Hill*, were tried for Pyracy in revolting in the *Duke of Cambridge*, one *W— Master*. But it appearing to be a malicious Prosecution, the Jury acquitted them all, and the Court ordered them a Copy of their Indictment; their Irons were knocked off in Court, and they were ordered to be discharged without Fees. Capt. *Samuel Naylor*, Commander of the *Hunter Galley*, was indicted for the Murder of his Boatswain, and after a long Trial he was acquitted.

FRIDAY, 30.

The four following new-made Knights of the *Bath* were installed in *Henry VIIth's Chapel* in *Westminster-Abbey*, viz. the Right Hon. the Marquis of *Carnarvon*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Bateman*, Sir *George Downing*, and Gunter *Nichols*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Peterborough*.

At a General Court of the *South-Sea Company*, Sir *John Eyles* acquainted them, that the Million expeCted to be paid off by the Government at *Michaelmas*, was order'd to be paid this *Midsummer*; and desired to know of the Court if 'twas their Pleasure to have 50 per Cent. paid off the Bonds immeDiately; and it was agreed to. They declar'd a Dividend of 2 per Cent. for the half Year ending at *Midsummer*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *Dawney*, Son of the Ld. *Downes*, appointed a Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Charles Cowper* had a Dispensation for holding the Rectory of *Oſwaldkirk* in *Yorkshire*, together with that of *Foston* in the ſame County.

Dr. *Francis Fairman* presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *Godleſton* in *Norfolk*.

Mr.

Mr. John Howell, to the Vicarage of Morval in Cornwall.

Mr. John Philips, to the Rectory of Paddleworth in Kent.

Dr. Laurence Fayne, to the Vicarage of Devynock in Brecknockshire.

Mr. Thomas Brooke, M. A. appointed Dean of Chester, in the room of Mr. Thomas Allen, deceas'd.

Mr. Aylesmore, a near Relation of Sir Hans Sloan, presented by Sir Hans Sloan, to the Living of Chelsea, worth about 400*l.* per Ann. vacant by the Death of Dr. King, who held it upwards of 40 Years.

Mr. Ward, to the Vicarage of the New Church at Pandale in Lancashire.

Mr. Humphry Wright, Chaplain to Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart. presented by him to the Rectory of Aystorp in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Spackman, Rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Cbichester.

Mr. Bayes, elected one of the six Preachers of the Merchants Lecture at Salters-Hall, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Calamy, deceas'd.

Mr. Birch, presented to the Vicarage of Margetting in Essex.

Mr. Thomas Horton, to the Vicarage of Strangeness in Shropshire.

Mr. Lewis Etty, to the Rectory of Knaresdale in Northumberland.

Mr. Bourne appointed by the Bp. of Winchester one of the Prebendaries of Winchester, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Louth, deceas'd.

Mr. Barston presented to the Rectory of Bariton near Petersfield in Hants, vacant by the Death of the said Mr. Louth.

Mr. Wyatt, Vicar of West Ham, collated by the Bishop of London to the Rectory of St. Alphege by London-wall, vacant by the Death of Dr. Brooke; and he is also appointed one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

Mr. John Whalley of Pembroke-Hall, presented by that Society to the Living of Tinley in Norfolk,

worth 250*l.* per Annum.

Mr. Price of Newington, to the Living of St. Ethelburge within Bishopsgate.

PROMOTIONS, civil and military.

Col. Tho. Howard appointed Aid de Camp to his Majesty in the room of the D. of Richmond.

Tho. Woodcock, James Cardonnell, Wm. Churchill, Edw. Astley, and Wm. Winde, Esqrs; to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the Duties on Salt.

Martin Bladen, Sam. Tuffnell, and John Drummond, Esqrs; to be his Majesty's Commissaries to treat with those of the Emperor and States General, concerning such Matters as by the Treaty of Vienna are referr'd to the Examination and Decision of Commissaries to be appointed for that Purpose.

Tho. Clutterbuck, Esq; to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of John Cockburne, Esq; who resign'd. He was unanimously re-elect-ed for Leisland in Cornwall.

Henry Hicks, and Robert Hart, Gents. to be Lieutenants in Colonel Egerton's Regiment of Foot.

Hen. Berkeley, Esq; to be Capt. in the room of James Maxwell, Esq; deceas'd; Rob. Maynard, Esq; Capt. Lieut. Ralph Lumley, Gent. Lieut. in Col. Howard's Regiment of Foot; and Anthony Harman, Gent. Adjutant to the said Regiment.

Patrick Maxwell, Gent. to be Cor-net in Col. Catcart's Reg. of Dragoons; Daniel Webb, Esq; Capt. in Ligonier's Reg. of Horse; Peter Franqueford, Esq; Capt. in Maj. Gen. Sutton's Reg. of Foot; Andrew Ross, Gent. Lieut. in Hawley's Reg. of Dragoons; and Rob. Scot, Gent. to be Ensign in Lieut. Gen. Pearce's Reg. of Foot.

Will. Levinz and Tho. Bennet, Esq; (the last of May) unanimously chosen Knts. of the Shire for the County of Not-

Nottingham in the room of *Lord Howe* made Gov. of *Barbadoes*, and *Sir Rob. Sutton* expell'd.

The E. of *Portmore* had the green Ribbon given him, late the E. of *Loudon's* deceas'd.

Sam. Clark, Esq; of *West Bromwich*, in *Staffordshire*, sworn one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Col. Kane made Governor of *Minorca*, in the room of *Lord Carpenter*, deceas'd.

Wm. Crißtrele, Esq; a Relation of the Speaker of the House of Commons, appointed Husband of the 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Duty, in the room of *Tho. Scot*, Esq; deceas'd; a Place worth 300*l.* per Ann.

Capt. Dansey made Commander, and *Simon Lyon* Lieut. of the *Lime*, a fifth Rate of 40 Guns, now put in Commission.

Mr. Reed appointed Keeper of *Newgate*, in the room of *Mr. Pitt*, deceas'd; which Place he is said to have purchas'd for 3000*l.* one Third of which goes to the City, and the rest between the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

Sir William Keith, Bart. elected Knight of the Shire for *Aberdeen*, in the room of *Sir Archibald Grant*, Bart. expell'd the House.

Counsellor Folkes, of the *Temple*, appointed Register of the Alienation-Office, in the room of *Serjeant Webb*, deceas'd.

James Stamford, Esq; made a Capt. in the Foot-Guards.

Mark Stuart Pleydell, of *Colfhill* in *Berks*, Esq; made a Baronet of Great Britain.

His Majesty granted to *Thomas Rose* and *Charles Peter*, Esqrs; the Office of Clerk of the Market of his Majesty's Household, as well within the Liberties as without.

Francis Clarke, Esq; one of the Gentlemen daily Waiters to her Majesty, appointed Gentleman-Usher to his Majesty.

Charles Vane, Esq; Clerk of the Council to the Prince of Wales, in the room of *John Wainwright*, Esq; lately made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland.

Tho. Symmonds, Esq; made an Ensign in the first Reg. of Foot-Guards, commanded by *Sir Charles Wills*.

Ensign Howard, a Capt. in *Brig. Daburgay's* Regiment.

Mr. Savery, of the *Middle-Temple*, Barrister at Law, made one of the Deputed Surveyors from the Treasury to the Custom-house, in the room of *Mr. Robinson*, deceas'd; a Place worth about 300*l.* per Ann.

Benjamin Hall, of *Clifford's-Inn*, Esq; elected Principal of that Society.

Robert Alsop and *Henry Hankey*, Esqrs; Aldermen, chosen by a great Majority, Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing.

Mr. Rous and *Mr. Lequesne* chosen Auditors of the City and Bridge-Accounts, in the room of *Mr. Sisson* and *Mr. Pitt*, who went out in Course, having serv'd two Years.

Christopher Rhodes, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Excise in *Scotland*, with a Salary of 500*l.* per Ann. for himself and Clerks.

Capt. Tory made Commander of the *Griffin* Fire-ship, now put in Commission.

The Hon. *Sir Charles Wager* is appointed Admiral of the Blue, *Sir George Walton* Vice Admiral of the Red, *Salmon Morris*, Esq; Vice Admiral of the White, *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, *John Balchen*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, — *Stuart*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White, and *Sir George Sawders* Rear Admiral of the Blue.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. of 8000*l.* per Ann. married to *Miss Broughton*, only Daughter of the late *Sir Bryan Broughton*, Bart. of 30,000*l.* Fortune.

Col.

Col. *Inwood*, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss *Bridges*, Niece to the Duke of *Chandos*.

Sir *Thomas Peyton*, of *Doddington* in the Isle of *Ely*, to Mrs. *Sheffington*, of 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Temple Coniers, Esq; to the Relict of the late Capt. *Newdigate*.

The Lady of Sir *Charles Blackwell*, Bart. was safely deliver'd of a Son.

Samuel Borlace, Esq; married to Miss *Jarvis*, a Lady of a great Fortune.

The Lady of Sir *William Morrice*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

John Brooke, Esq; youngest Son of Sir *Thomas Brooke*, Bart. married to the Lady *Egerton*, Relict of Sir *Holland Egerton*, of *Heaton* in *Lancashire*, Bart.

The Right Hon. the Earl *Cowper*, to the Lady *D'Averquerque*, Daughter of the Earl of *Grantham*.

Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq; third Son of Major *John Hanbury*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Monmouth*, to the Lady *Frances Coningsby*, youngest Daughter of the late Earl *Coningsby*.

William Burnace, of *Moor Park* in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; to Mrs. *Mary Bendish*, eldest Daughter of *Henry Bendish*, Esq;

The Lady *Grace Vane*, Wife of the Hon. *Henry Vane*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Barnard*, was brought to Bed of a Son.

DEATHS.

The Rev. Mr. *William Owens*, Rector of *Warden* and Vicar of *Leysdown*, in the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Cotes* of *Doddington* in *Cheshire*.

The Lady of Sir *Robert Munro*, at his Seat in the Shire of *Ross*, (towards the End of *May*.) She was only Sister to *Edw. Seymour*, of *Woodlands* in *Dorsetshire*, Esq;

The Rev. Dr. *Tho. Allen*, Dean of *Chester*, Archdeacon of *Stafford*,

Rector of *Stoke*, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Staffordshire*.

The Rev. Mr. *Walfron*, Minister at *Stafford*.

The Rev. Dr. *Edmund Calamy*, a very eminent Dissenting Minister, at his House in *Old Palace Yard, Westminster*.

John Scot, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Middlesex*, at his House in *New Bond Street*.

Dr. *Francis Mead* in the 64th Year of his Age.

Tho. Leigh, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Wych-Street*.

Edmund Bickford, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, at his Lodging in *Arundel-Street*.

The Lady of Sir *Matthew Dean*, Bart. in the County of *Cork* in *Ireland*.

Mr. *Alud Denn*, a noted Brewer in *Brick-Lane*, at *Hackney*.

Stephen Duden, Esq; an eminent Counsellor at Law.

George Jacob, Esq; at *Martin* in *Surrey*, reputed worth 30,000*l.*

Miss Sweetapple, Grand-Daughter to the late Dr. *Lewis Atterbury*, of about eight Years old: by whose Death an Estate of about 400*l.* per *Ann.* devolves to *Aubrey Atterbury*, Esq; only Son of the late Bishop of *Rochester*, who is just arriv'd in the *Cæsar*, from the *East-Indies*.

The Lady *Lennard*, Relict of Sir *Stephen Lennard*, Bart. at *West-Wickham* in *Kent*.

Mons. *Salle*, a celebrated Dancer belonging to *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Playhouse*, at his Lodgings at *Newington-Green*.

The Lady *Cheney*, at her House in *Lisle-street* near *Red-Lion-Square*.

Martin Jubbs, Esq; formerly a Barrister of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

John Ridge, Esq; at *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*.

Capt. *Ludlow*, an excellent Sea-Officer, in the 82d Year of his Age.

Mr.

Mr. Wm. Dalrymple, at *Edinburgh*, Writer to the Signet, suddenly.

Col. Joseph Crisp, at his Lodgings in *Crouched Fryers*.

Mr. John Hamers, one of the Common-Council Men of *Bishopsgate* within.

Mons. Coopan, at *Sunbury* in *Middlesex*, having left the Bulk of his Estate of 3,000*l.* to *Mr. Pettel*, formerly Gentleman to the D. of *Bolton*.

Edwin Rawsterne, Esq; at *Plaistow* in *Essex*.

Charles Boyle, Lord Viscount *Blessington* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, near *Paris* in *France*, (according to Advice from thence;) by whose Death an Estate of 3,000*l.* per *Ann.* descends to his Lordship's Sister, the Lady Viscountess *Mountjoy*.

Capt. Nangle, at his House in *Castle-street* near *Cavendish-square*.

The Lady *Oglethorpe*, Relict of the late Sir *Theophilus Oglethorpe*, and Mother to *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Hastemere* in *Surrey*.

Joseph Ashley, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Ushers of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber.

Capt. Smith, an old experienc'd Sea-Officer.

The Hon. *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, Esq; Brother of the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietor of *Maryland*, and lately Governor of that Province. According to Advice by the *Charles*, Capt. *Watts*, he died in his Passage to *England*, and was buried in the Sea.

The Rev. Mr. *Emmerson*, Rector of St. *Ebelburgh* in *Bishopsgate-street*.

Abraham Davis, Esq; of *South Wales*, at his Lodgings in *Southwark*.

Major *Watts*, of the Isle of *Wight*, suddenly, at his Lodgings in the *Strand*.

The Lady *Rutwen*, in *Perthshire* in *Scotland*.

Mrs. *Hankey*, a Maiden Lady of great Fortune, in *Jewin-street*; the greatest Part of which she bequeath'd to pious Uses.

The Rev. Dr. *Woodrose*, Rector of *Balsam* in *Essex*.

The Lady of *George Drummond*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs; at *Edinburgh*.

George *Foulke*, Esq; in *Berwick-street*, *Soho*.

Mrs. *Anne Foster*, a Maiden Lady of 12,000*l.* Fortune; at St. *John's Clerkenwell*.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

John Ward of *London*, Merchant.

Francis Drinkwater, of St. *Mary Aldermanry*, *London*, Stocking Preller,

John Simmons, late of *New-Sarum* in *Wilts*, Clothier.

John Smith, of *Petworth* in *Sussex*, Mercer.

Nymphas Osborne, of St. *Anne's Westminster*, Bricklayer and Builder.

John Goddard, of St. *Martin's* in the Fields, Vintner.

John Recobotham, of *Bolton* in the *Moors* in *Lancashire*, Chapman.

John Sheppard, late of *Thames-street*, Dyer.

John Emilie, of *London*, Merchant.

John Forrit, late of St. *James's Market*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Butcher.

Paul Broulbet, late of *Crown-Court*, *Broad-street*, *London*, Merchant.

John Hay, late of *Mile-End*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Weaver.

Tho. Horabin, late of *Watling-street*, *London*, Carpenter.

Stephen Goldsmith, of *Bristol*, Brewer.

David Roberts, of *Bristol*, Innholder and Vintner.

John Smith, of *York*, Mercer.

FROM Paris: That the Sentence on Mr. Durand, Preacher of the Reform'd Religion, who was lately hang'd at Montpelier, for holding private Assemblies of Devotion; was to this Effect: *That he was legally convicted of the Crime of acting contrary to the King's Declarations of 1686, and 1724. That he had introduc'd into France, the Title of Minister and Preacher of the pretended reform'd Religion, and had held Assemblies of Persons of that Religion at his House, contrary to the Tenour of the said Declarations: For which Crimes the said Mr. Durand was condemn'd to be punish'd with the Rope until he was dead.*

When the Intendant's Subdelegate came with some of Mr. Durand's Judges, to acquaint him with the Sentence which was passed upon him, he only said, *God be prais'd!* and heard it read, kneeling, with the greatest Firmness imaginable. As soon as the Ministers of Justice were gone, eight Priests and several Nuns went into his Apartment, and used their utmost Endeavours to make him change his Religion, insinuating to him, among the rest, that they could in that Case get his Sentence revers'd; but all their Attempts were to no Purpose. So poor Mr. Durand suffered Death for his Religion; his Enemies behaving with the utmost Rudeness and Inhumanity, and he with the greatest Decency, Calmness and Courage.

From the same Place: That when Count Maurepas deliver'd the King's Arret to the first President of the Parliament; his Majesty said to him, *I charge you, Mr. first President, to see this Arret transcribed at the Foot of that of the Parliament of the 13th Instant, [which admitted the Appeal of the King's Attorney, from the Archbishop of Paris's last Mandate,] I defer for this Time the Effects of my just Displeasure with my Parliament, which has been disobedient to*

me: Go and mind your Business.

From Hanover, June 24. N. S. The King, our Elector, arrived in good Health at Herrenhausen this Afternoon about Two o'Clock, and was very well pleas'd to find a numerous Court there ready to pay their Duty to his Majesty.

From Seville: The King has at length publickly declared the Design of the formidable Expedition, and sent the following Order to the President of Castile: 'Whereas 'tis our Royal Intention to recover the several Places in Africa, formerly annexed to the Crown of Spain: we hereby injoin you to cause publick Prayers to be made in the Churches of this Capital, to implore the Divine Blessing on this our Undertaking, and that it may please Almighty God to give Success to our Arms.' We have an exact List of the Regiments employ'd in the Expedition, under the Command of the Generals *de Montemar* and *de Villadarias*: It consists of 32 Battalions, making 23000 Men, 12 Squadrons of Horse, amounting to 1674 Men, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, to the Number of 1700, in all 26377 Men. The Artillery consists of 110 Pieces of Cannon, 60 of 24 lb. Ball, 20 of 16, 16 of 12 lb. and 14 which carry only 4 lb. Besides which are 60 Mortarpieces, 20 of 18, and 40 of 12 Inches Circumference, 16420 Bombs, 80693 Bullets, and 12417 Quintals of Powder. There are 100 Bombardiers, 25 Miners, and 40 Engineers: The Fleet is composed of 12 Men of War and 60 Gallies, besides the Transports, in which are embark'd, amongst other Things, 40000 Fasscines 12 Foot in Length, and 20000 of nine Foot, 80342 Sacks of Wool, 14000 Pistols and 20000 Guns in Reserve, a vast Quantity of Instruments for removing Earth, with other Necessaries and Provisions of War.

Y Prices

Towards the End of the Month.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea	97 $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Afric.	40
—Bonds	1.2 19 a 3l.	Royal Ass.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Lon. ditto	13
Bank	148 $\frac{1}{4}$	Y. Build.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ.	1.8 5	3 p. C. An.	98 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mil. Bank	111	Eng Copper	1.2 6
India	169, $\frac{1}{2}$ 70, 69	Welsb dit.	1l. 15
—Bonds	1.6 10 a 11	Blank Tic.	7l. 8s. 6

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amſt.	35	Bilboa	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight	34 10	Leghorn	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter.	35 2	Genoa	53 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hamb.	34 2	Venice	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
P. Sight	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisb.	5 6
Bourd'uf	32	Oport.	5 6
Cadiz	42 $\frac{1}{8}$	Antwo.	36
Madrid	42 $\frac{1}{8}$	Dublin	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	21 25	Oates	10 15
Rye	13 14	Tares	20 26
Barley	15 18	Pease	22 28
H. Beans	16 22	H. Pease	17 19
P. Malt	20 24	B. Malt	21 22

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3l. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron	22 to 23	Sugar Powder best	54 a 59s.	Manna	18d. a 3s. 6d.
New Hops per Hun.	5l. to 8l.	Ditto second Sort	49s.	Mastick white	8s. 6d.
Old Hops 4l. to 6l.		Loaf Sugar double ref.	8d. a 9d.	Opium	11s.
Rape Seed 19l.		Ditto single refine	6os. a 7os.	Quicksilver	4s. od.
Lead the Fodder	19 Hun. 1 half on board, 16 a 16l. 10s.	Grocery Wares by the lb.		Rhubarb	23 a 24s.
Tin in Blocks	44.	Cinnamon	7s. 9d.	Sarsaparilla	3s. 6d.
Ditto in Bars	4l. 2s.	Cloves	9s. 1d.	Saffron English	26s.
Copper Eng.	best 5l. 5s.	Mace	15s. 6d.	Wormseeds	4s. 6d.
Ditto ordinary	4l. 16s. a 5l.	Nutmegs	8s. 6d.	Balsam Coparia	2s. 10d.
Ditto Barbary	6s a 72l.	Sugar Candy white	12d. a 17d.	Balsam of Gilead	18s.
Iron of Bilboa	14l. 10s. per Ton.	Ditto brown	6d. half penny	Hypocacuanæ	6s.
Ditto of Sweden	15l. 10s.	Pepper for home consump.	14d.	Ambergreece	per oz. 14s.
Tallow	36s.	Ditto for Exportation	10d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.	
Country Tallow	39s. 6	Tea Bobea fine	10s. a 12s.	Oporto red per Pipe	32l. a 34l.
Cochineal	17s. 3d.	Ditto ordinary	10s.	Ditto white	40l.
 Grocery Wares by the c.		Ditto Congo	10s a 14s.	Lisbon red	36l.
Raisins of the S.	26s.	Ditto Pekoe	16 a 14s.	Ditto white	26l.
Ditto Malaga Frailes	15s. 6d.	Ditto Green fine	10 a 13s.	Sherry	27l.
Ditto Smirna new none		Ditto Imperial	9 a 12s.	Canary new	26l.
Ditto Alicart	17s.	Ditto Hyson	30 a 35s.	Ditto old	36l.
Ditto Lipra new none		Drugs by the lb.		Florence	3l.
Ditto Belvedera none		Balsam Peru	16s.	French red	36l. a 50l.
Currants	44s.	Cardamoms	2s. od.	Ditto white	20l.
Prunes French	18s. a 19s.	Cambire resin'd	18s.	Mountain Malaga old	28l. a 30
Figs	none	Crabs Eyes	1s 8d.	Ditto new	20 a 24l.
		Tallow	3s. 2d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal.	6s. a 6s. 6d.
				Rum of Jam.	6s. 6d. a 7s. 6d.
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					Tbt

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